THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW, though not over-friendly to the zemindar, thus pictures out a Ryot's friend :

The above remarks are suggested, not altogether by the voluminous speeches and papers connected with the Bengal Rent Bill, but by a production entitled *The Indian Ryot, Land Tax, Permanent Settlement, and the Famine*, which purports to be the compilation of a certain Abhay Charan Dass, styling himself a Ryot. As, however, the title Dass proves that he belongs to the second branch of the well-known Kayast or writer caste, which branch again is divided into eight *gentes* or clans, and as the work shows him to have attained considerable fluency in writing English, we may safely presume that the author has never handled a plough nor driven a pair of bullocks in his life, and that he does not actually belong to the class of cultivators. No doubt he may own a few acres of homestead and rice-land, he is probably familiar with the terms of a potta and with the dates on which rent must be paid, and he has been occasionally dunned to contribute to the necessities of his landlord and to the perquisites of his landlord's agent. It is also creditable to him that his knowledge and abilities, such as they are, should be enlisted on the side of the weaker party. But the whole compilation is ill arranged, unmethodical, and ill digested. He has forgotten that the district of Sylhet has been transferred from the Dacca Commissionership to the Province of Assam; and though there is something like a table of contents, the division of the subjects is arbitrary and irregular; in treatment he pays no regard to sequence; and the numerous authorities enlisted in support of his argument are jumbled together with a total defiance of chronological order or rank. They resemble the description given by Sir Lucius of Mrs. Malaprop's epithets. None of them refuse to come at command, although you might think they were quite out of hearing. Nor is it easy to discover whether the author ever speaks for himself, or whether the whole six hundred pages are sheer compilation. His witnesses are summoned very much on the principle recently adopted by Mr. Seymour Keay. What was said by some official witness in 1790, or 1812, or 1830, is quoted without reference to subsequent changes and improvements, in support of a measure advocated by the ultra-Liberals of to-day, who thinks nothing gained till nought remains, and who is ready to disavow a solemn pledge, to wipe out the whole law of contract, and to egalise confiscation in the highest interests of morality and justice. Then, too, the picture is entirely one colour. The zemindar of the writer with a very few exceptions, is a photograph of indolence, rapacity, and selfishness. The Ryot is so miserable and down-trodden that it would seem a miracle how villages exist, fields are tilled, and markets are supplied with produce. A good deal of this may be set down to the inveterate exaggeration of an Oriental writer who has tasted the pleasure of rolling out big epithets and repeating the phrase of "millions on millions living, and millions on millions unborn.' Just as the cook in David Copperfield's household could never send up anything to table between raw meat or cinders, so a native can only describe two kinds of administrations. In the one, the cultivator takes refuge in the jungle, and finds the tiger more merciful than the myrmidons of the Zemindar. In the other, robbery, oppression, and violence are all put down, travellers no longer go through the by paths, but walk along the high roads chucking up their purses full of money, in the sight of everybody, and the goat and the tiger come to drink water at the same tank. Babu Abhay Charan Dass, after drawing a picture of misery such as might seem beyond the power of human nature to endure, can think of no other remedy than the abolition of the Perpetual Settlement. This sort of wild proposal is another death-blow to the hopes of those English journalists who are often asserting that, if we could only persuade a native to open his mouth, without prompting, fear of consequences, or desire to please or humour his English questioner, we should then get an opinion worth more than of all Secretaries, Magistrates, and Commissioners put together. Of course this sort of silly suggestion is a mere echo of the English cry for the nationalization of the land, and is not worth serious criticism. Then this worthy gentleman, though writing mainly for his countrymen and residents in India, has caught the trick of substituting English money instead of rupees and annas. What is the use of telling Bengalis that homestead or rice-land, or gardens in Hooghly or Howrah, pay so many English £ *s. d.* per acre, when our coinage is not yet current in any part of India, and Bengal *beegah* is about one-third of our acre? Nor are the other suggestions at all valuable, or indicative of any true perception "of cause and effect" or of the right remedy for the disease. At page 278 the author blames the Zemindars for forcing Ryots by thousands to leave their homes and seek service in Calcutta and elsewhere, thus wasting their energies in getting good salaries, instead of remaining at home and helping their shares to cultivate the land. We must remind the writer that one really good effect of the Zemindary system, and of the Hindu system of joint inheritence and partnership in house, food, and land, is that it often sets one brother or cousin free to adopt other professions and to make a livelihood and independence in a dozen different ways. But this gentleman would tie the whole Hindu family down to the land and force them all to live by it alone. Another proposal, at page 658, is that a settlement should be made with the cultivators direct, and the revenue be eventually doubled. Of the increase from three millions sterling, as at present, to six millions, one-half to be divided amongst the dispossessed Zemindars; but how the miserable Ryot is to be pecuniarily better off by this strange proceeding is not attempted to be shown. Nor is it easy to see how the Land Revenue of other provinces could be "reduced" by merely cutting down the expenditure of vague public departments. In truth, whether the author speaks for himself or endorses scraps of journalism torn from their context and written probably with very different objects, the proposals are either childish or impracticable. Our excuse for noticing a work which will fall into the hands of a very few persons in England is that another fierce contest is impending on a very big question, which will tax to the utmost the firmness and skill of our Indian administrators. Nor must it be imagined that the Zemindar has no case at all. Politically, there may be a good deal to be said for the necessity of his existence under the guarantee and good faith of the Perpetual Settlement, for his generosity in times of scarcity, and for his tacit acquiescence in our rule, if not his active loyalty, in times of disaffection and unrest. But that he has abused his privileges, neglected his duty, harassed his Ryots, strained to the utmost some laws made for his benefit, and wrested others in a sense quite contrary to the intention of their authors, there can be no sort of doubt. And this has led to a state of things which justifies the interference of Lord Ripon and his advisers, who would have escaped much just animadversion *si sic omnia dixissent.*

The extract is long, but it will amply repay perusal.

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS thus writes on the Bengal Tenancy Bill :

The landlords, whether in the Indian Legislative Council or out of it, stoutly deny that any reform is required. One member—the Maharajah of Durbhangha—said in his speech, that "neither the tenants nor the landlords" have asked for a change, and that in itself is sufficient proof that no change is needed.' A corresponding argument was used by apologists of slavery in the United States. How, on his own showing, could the speaker have explained the Bengal agrarian riots which broke out some years ago, and which had to be suppressed by the strong arm of the State? Another member—Mr. Kristodass Pal—editor of the zemindars' organ, *The Hindoo Patriot*, contends that the landlords have been granting tenant right of their own free will. Why, then, should he so strongly object to the investiture of proprietorial benevolence with all the security and the dignity of law? The plain truth is, that the native landlords' picture of bucolic justice and happiness is sheer and pernicious delusion. If ever there was an Indian administrator in whose judgment confidence might be placed, it was Lord Lawrence, and this distinguished Viceroy predicted, sixteen years ago, that Government must sooner or later "pass a law which shall thoroughly protect the ryot, and make him what is now, only a name, a free man, a cultivator, with the right to cultivate the land he holds, provided he pays a fair rent for it." For many years, each annual administration report has teemed with details of landlord oppression. Mr. Ilbert quoted a specimen of the scandalous contracts in which cultivators are compelled by the landlords to forego rights, before they obtain permission to enter on their farms. There are in Bengal ten million heads of families—representing about sixty million souls—engaged as cultivators; six millions struggle for existence upon farms ranging from two to three acres in extent; the temptations to rack-renting are obvious. Over those ten millions are a small body of one hundred and thirty thousand landlords (not counting the much larger number of middle-men), who still pay little more in the shape of yearly State revenue than they did in 1793, namely, three and a half millions sterling; while, chiefly by means of enhancements during the same period, they have increased their own rent-roll from 100,000*l.* to thirteen millions. A member of the late Bengal Rent Law Commission estimated that with illegal exactions of other kinds, the landlords get from twenty to thirty millions a year out of their tenants. Clearly it is high time that the rulers of India should fulfil their promises to a singularly loyal and industrious and too heavily burdened people.

Is the writer an old tortoise? Does he not take note of what is passing on around him? Has he not seen the official reports on the prosperity of the ryots and the relations between the zemindars and the ryots? If he had done so, surely he would not have written in the above strain.

THE EAST of Dacca has the following :

A respectable Mohamedan is said to have eloped with the wife of a Monipuri gentleman of Assampara. When the latter learnt on unquiry that his wife had been carried away by a Mohamedan, he came down and demanded his wife to be instantly restored to him. But the Mohamedan conciliated him by giving a handsome bribe of 300 Rs. And the Monipuree on his return home, told his neighbours, that the Mohamedan could not be prevailed upon to give his wife over. Upon this the inhabitants of a whole village of Monipurees, came down upon the Mohamedan and killed him. The case is now under investingation. The Monipurees have all deposed that they were all concerned in the murder: that they all killed the man: that no one man took a more prominent part than another: that they were all equally guilty. They are nearly 200 in number. What a strange unity!

IT IS stated that the Cooch Behar Railway has been sanctioned and will be opened before the next rainy season sets in.

TUESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

THE COLLECTOR of Mozufferpore gratuitously lugs in the names of the Maharaja of Durbhanga and his brother in the License tax report. He writes: "The Maharajah of Durbhunga and his brother, the Maharaj Kumar of Bachom, both lend money on interest. They are not taxed because they are not money-dealers by trade. But they compete with the men who are money-lenders by trade." If they are liable to the tax, assess them, but why parade their names in this way?

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from the Chittagong Hill Tracts, informs the *Statesman* that much consternation prevails there on account of the trans-frontier tribes being out with spears and muskets. They attacked recently a party of the frontier police within the British territory, a day's march from the head-quarters of Rangamati, and killed a sepoy and plundered their stores. The posts are being reinforced.

THE TIMES OF INDIA thus notices the unhappy difference at Bombay on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught :

It is to be regretted that the visit of the Duke and Duches of Connaught to Bombay should have occasioned so much soreness in various quarters. Not only are the Judges of the High Court and the Freemasons aggrieved, but we hear that the officers of the Royal Navy feel that a slight has been cast on them, inasmuch as no naval commander was invited to the State dinners. We observe that Sir William Hewett and his flag lieutenant were amongst those invited to meet their Royal Highnesses on Thursday, and we presume that the omission to ask the Captain of the Euryalus or the Commander of the Troopship like the neglect to invite any naval officers to the reception until the last moment, was due to oversight.

Possibly so, but such oversights are ugly.

THE FRENCH have bombarded the unfortified town of Vohemar, on the north-west coast of Madagascar, and during the bombardment five British subjects were killed. There are, we are told only three English traders in Vohemar. The "British subjects in question were probably Creoles from the Mauritius. It will, nevertheless, says a contemporary, be the duty of the Government to insist upon a formal explanation from France as to the reason of an attack in which the lives and property of the Queen's subjects may have been wantonly sacrificed.

IT IS said to be probable that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught may remain in subordinate military command about a year before taking up the Commander-in-Chiefship of the Bombay Army; but nothing definite on the subject appears to be known.

A NATIVE of India, Mr. N. B. Gandevia, L.R.C.P., has been appointed Resident Medical Officer in the Great Northern Hospital, King's Cross, London.

THE INDIGO PLANTER'S GAZETTE mentions the approaching retirement, from his connection with indigo, of Mr. James Begg, the father of the indigo planters who has sojourned in India for thirty-six years., Mr. Begg came to India in 1847, and for a few months was an assistant in his brother's office in Calcutta; but when the craze for sugar manufacture broke out in the Behar district, he started in the new enterprise. In two years, however, sugar went down, and since then Mr. Begg has been engaged in indigo.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

CEYLON IS making preparations for another judicial scandal. At a lawyer's meeting held recently Mr. P. Coomara Swamy, a gentleman of the long robe, made a statement to the effect that he "had been in practice for over ten years, and had pleaded in several courts of the island, and from personal experience, as well as from the undoubted testimony of others competent to form a correct opinion, he knew at least five members in the judicial service who had so far forgotten their self-respect as to be frequently on the bench drunk. This surprising statement was, strange to say, greeted with "applause." We now learn from a contemporary that the Colonial Secretary has called upon Mr. Coomara Swamy to furnish him with the names of the judicial membes alluded to.

WE HAVE received the July number of Dr. Sircar's *Calcutta Journal of Medicine*. The learned editor is pursuing his researches as to the prevalence of cholera in Ancient India. He thus concludes :

Thus then we have the testimony of any Indian medical authors, singularly corroborated by that of Thibetan medical authors, to show that cholera in its present form did not existin India down to 1200 of the Christian era. We hold it almost impossible that if it had existed it would have escaped the notice of those who were eminent practitioners of the healing art, and who were remarkable for their powers of observation. Bowel complaints there were in those times in India, as in other countries, but they were mere forms of indigestion, and had neither all the symptoms nor the epidemic virulence of cholera.

The editor will hereafter consider whether *vesuchika* was the primitive parent of cholera.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN for June estimates the amount of work done by the heart in one day in propelling the blood as equal to the work of a steam engine in raising 125 tons one foot high, or one ton 125 feet high. After several hours' hard labour if the man be weighed he will be found to have lost two or three pounds in comparison to his weight previous to the hard labour. To compensate for this loss about 8½ pounds of food and drink are used up daily.

WE REPRODUCE the following from the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine* :

THE TOOTHACHE MARTYR'S SOLILOQUY.

To have it out or not—that is the question,
Whether 'tis better for the jaws to suffer
The pangs and torments of an aching tooth,
Or to take steel against host of troubles,
And, by extracting, end them ? To pull—to tug—
No more; and by a tug to say we end
The toothache, and a thousand natural ills
The jaw is heir to—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To pull—to tug—
To tug ! perchance to break—ay, there's the rub ;
For, in the wrench, what agencies may come
When we have half dislodged the stubborn foe,
Must give us pause. There's the respect
That makes an aching tooth of so long life ;
For who would bear the whips and stings of pain,
The old wife's nostrum, dentists consumely,
The pangs of hope deferred, kind sleep's delay.
When he himself might his quietus make

For one poor shilling ? Who would fardels bear,
To groan and sink beneath a load of pain,
But that the dread of something lodged within,
The linen-twisted forceps, from whose pangs
No jaw at ease returns, puzzles the will
And makes it rather bear the ills it has
Than fly to other that it knows not of ?
Thus dentists do make cowards of us all ;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied over with the pale cast of fear ;
And many a one, whose courage seeks the door
With this regard, his footsteps turns away,
Scared at the name of dentist.—
Student's Journal and Hospital Gazette, quoted in *Monthly Homœopathic Review* May 1883.

THE MADRAS MAIL states that the Duke of Connaught will honour Madras with a flying visit in January, and suggests that His Royal Highness should be invited to lay the foundation-stone of the new Madras Town Hall.

THE RANGOON GAZETTE announces that the preparations for the suppression of the Shan rebellion have so alarmed Monay Tsabwa that he has sent two or three priests to Mandalay with offers of submission to his suzerain, provided the past is forgiven and he is reinstated. King Theebaw received the ambassadors favourably, and has sent them back with some trusted messengers of his own to find out if the Tsabwa is really in earnest, in which case further operations will be suspended.

THURSDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

WE LEARN from a correspondent at Diamond Harbour that a daring dacoity was committed at a place not more than 1,000 feet west of the Diamond Harbour Creek and almost under the nose of the Police station. A gang of fifteen men entered the house of Woodoy Chand Naya at about midnight armed and with lights. The poor man was robbed of all that he had in the shape of money and jewels.

WE ARE INFORMED by a correspondent that the Government has ordered a survey of land from Howrah to Ampta Road in view of a tramway. Our correspondent hears it rumoured as probable that a broad gauge railway will be sanctioned for the road from Howrah *via* Ampta to Ghattal.

WE ALSO LEARN from the same source that the rumour about the dismemberment of the Howrah District is premature, the Government has as yet received no communication on the subject.

THE AMOUNT of opium revenue realized from the eight sales of the Bengal opium is Rs. 4,57,57,146, which is Rs. 18,37,146 better than the estimate. The receipts from pass duty on the exports from Bombay to the end of October 1883 were Rs. 1,27,02,000, which are Rs. 29,000 worse than the estimate.

FROM the report of the state and prospects of the crops in Bengal for the week ending 1st December published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* we glean the following facts : In the Burdwan District harvesting has begun and rice sells at 17 to 19½ seers per rupee, the rubee crops suffering from want of rain ; in Bankura there will be an average 8 anna crop, irrigated tracts may yield a 16 anna crop and unirrigated ones not less than 10 annas ; Beerbhoom, average return 8 annas ; in Midnapore the prospects on the whole are unfavorable, winter crops doing well in some parts. In Hooghly a six anna crop is expected, in Howrah rice is selling at Rs. 2-7 per maund, and the amun is under harvest. In the Presidency Division, the prospect is unfavourable. In 24-Pergunnahs about 2 to 4 annas crop is expected ; in Nuddea, and Khoolna 4 to 6 annas, Jessore and Moorshedabad 8 annas. In Nuddea and Jessore the average price of rice is 2-8 a maund. In the Rajshye and Cooch Behar Division the prospects are worse, the yield will be less than an average crop. At Dinagepore rice is selling at 13 to 18 seers per rupee. In the Chittagong Division the prospects are better, though the crops on the high lands have suffered. In Mymensing the yield will be much below that of the other Districts of the Dacca Division. In the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions the yield of the amun will be less than four annas, the rubee crop suffers from want of rain. In Purneah and Nuddea rice is selling at 15 seers and 14 seers per rupee. In the Orissa Division the reports are fair. There will be good yield in Cuttack and Pooree, in Balasore the average outturn is estimated at 12 annas. In Cuttack common rice is selling at 20 seers and in Pooree at 21 to 32 seers per rupee. In the Chota Nagpore Division the yield will also be fair, in Hazaribagh not good, but in Lohardugga, Singhbhoom and Manbhoom the outturn is estimated at from 8 to 14 annas. If the rains of this week have been general they will benefit the winter crops in many places, though the injury to the paddy will perhaps be serious.

FRIDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the last number of the *Voice of India*. It is as usual replete with interest. We give the following table of contents :

The Indian Civil Service, Local Self-Government in India, Dr. Hunter and others on Local Self-Government, the Bengal Rent Bill, the Calcutta International Exhibition. The Late Swami Dayanand, Mr. Cotton on "England and India. Agricultural Banks in India, the Land Improvement Act, pandita Ramabai's Conversion, the Education Commission, Lord Ripon's Visit to Cashmere, the Late Dr. Harkness, Mr. John Wallace's Removal from the Madras Civil Service, the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, Dr. Hunter's Letter to *The Times* on the Ilbert Bill, Sir Evelyn Baring on "Recent Events in India" Mr. Atkins's Mission. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Bombay, Miscellaneous.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the *Pioneer* is at last returning to common sense and reason in respect of the Ilbert Bill controversy. Referring to the Anglo-Indian Defence Association it says: "But the strength of the organisation will lie in the moderation and in the liberality of its leaders—in their knowing when and what to concede—in their keeping cool heads at times of popular excitement. In their recognising the degree in which doctrine of compromise has prevailed in moulding the character of free institutions and developing constitutional progress. We are not sure that such is the case at this moment." The *I. i.* now accepts the Ilbert Bill in the following terms : "The principle of the Bill is no longer in dispute. It is too late to dispute it. From the moment that Native Presidency Magistrates were appointed with jurisdiction over Europeans, the principle was incontrovertibly asserted." It is never too late to mend.

WE TAKE from the *Pioneer* the following Calcutta telegrams :

It is stated that Mr. Hastie, who was concerned in the recent defamation case, has been dismissed from the Genral Assembly's Foreign Mission service. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta in his sermon on Sunday referred to the prevailing political dissension, exhorting the community to a more Christian feeling.

A Musical skit has been produced at the Corinthian Theatre by amateurs in which the possible effect of the Bill is represented. It produced quite a *furore* last night ; the house was packed, and every point telling against the Government policy was loudly cheered, while the demonstration on the falling of the curtain was most enthusiastic.

So music is being impressed into service in the Ilbert Bill controversy.

THE PIONEER says that the time may not be distant when American girls will dress as Indian women. Mrs. Ananda Bai Joshi is to be credited with this startling innovation in dress. A great crowed of Philadelphian women, we read, assembled to criticise Mrs. Joshi's costume, and the slimmest of the belles found it 'quite too utterly utter.'

RUSSIA is once more troubled by the Nihilists, and the authorities of St. Petersburg are venturing upon a new form of repressive policy. The universities are the traditional hotbeds of revolution, and the authorities now aim at subjecting these completely to State control. It is a significant commentary upon the efficiency or inefficiency of this step, that some at least of the Russian authorities admit that it is not the students, but the women, who are at the bottom of the business. Vera Phillipora, co-operating with several other Nihilistic ladies, seems recently to have converted not less than fifty Russian officers to Nihilism.

IT IS STATED that Mr. Grant Duff has asked the Secretary of State to sanction the permanent establishment of the Madras Government at Ootacamund. The head-quarters of the Madras Army are now permanently located at Ooty, and it is locally thought that having thus got in the thin end of the wedge, the Government may be able to carry their point. We hope not. It would be scandalous that our Governors should be allowed to draw Indian pay and to enjoy English climate.

IT IS STATED that out of some five or six candidates for the Agricultural Scholarship for the ensuing year, Babu Debendro Nath Mookerjea, M.A., Assistant Professor at the Krishnaghur College, and Babu Phoni Bushun Bose, M.A., have been selected. It is now almost definitely settled that, from the ensuing year, one candidate only is to be selected.

NOTICE is given of a statute to be proposed to the Congregation at Oxford University on the 20th of November, enabling natives of India to offer an Oriental language—either Sanskrit or Arabic or Persian—in the place of either Latin or Greek at Responsions and the First Public Examination (Moderations).

SATURDAY 8TH, DECEMBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegram from Chittagong :

Chittagong association held a meeting yesterday to consider Ilbert Bill. Meeting was of opinion that the Bill was a just measure and that the opposition was not based on any substantial grounds.

A CORRESPONDENT thus from the neighbourhood of Diamond Harbour :

Before the opening of the Diamond Harbour Railway, letters and papers from Calcutta invariably reached us on the second day, may any letter posted at Calcutta, Kalighat or Bhowanipore before 6 P.M. reached Lukhikuntpore, Ghatreswara post office at about 1 P.M., the next day By the opening of the railway we have received this advantage that letters and papers posted on Monday are delivered to us on Wednesday. Cannot the mail be despatched by the evening down train ? The morning mails arrive Diamond Harbour at about 10 or 11 A.M.,—would it not be better to despatch the mails for Kulpi and other places below Diamond Harbour after often then arrival ?—why are the mails detained at Diamond Harbour one whole day or night ?

THERE WERE 249 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 1st December, of which 37 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 76 from fevers, 30 from bowel complaints, none from accidents, 14 from pthisis and asthema, 13 from convulsions, 11 from spleen diseases, 23 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 57. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 14. The average of daily mortality was 35·5.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from Julpigori :

Permit me through the medium of your widely circulated paper, to convey to His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, the deep and sincere sense of gratitude entertained by the native public of Julpiguree towards His Highness, for making a free gift to them of his splendid corrugated iron-roofed Bunglow here, in answer to a memorial which was sent to his Highness, numerously signed by the inhibitants and residents of the District. This act of kindness on the part of the enlightened Maharaja has laid under great obligation the people of this district which, it is no exaggeration to say, owes in no small measure, its material and moral advancement to the liberality and munificence of the present Maharajah and his noble ancestors. The Bungow will be called the Nripendranarain Hall of Julpigori, and steps are being taken to formally open the Hall and dedicate it to public use as early as possible.

MR. ATKINS, the Railway delegate against the Ilbert Bill, thus maligned the Natives of India at a recent meeting in England :

He gave an instance of the corruptibility of Native Magistrates in cases where the Magistrate and the accused were of the same caste, showing the utter impossibility of getting justice from such people. With regard to perjury, he asked, considering that one of the earliest principles instilled into a Hindu child's mind was how to deceive its father and mother, was it to be expected that he would in maturity hesitate to tell a lie for the purpose of gaining his end? The religion of the Hindu was especially savage and debasing, teaching no regard whatever for women, yet the Government now proposed to give the jurisdiction to those very men who 26 years ago thirsted for their blood.

Are men, of whom Mr. Atkins is the spokesman, fit to have a voice in the Government of India? If they think so meanly of the people of India, why do they come to this country at all ? We cannot believe that Mr. Atkins represents the sense of the general non-official European community of India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE thus castigates the rampant Anglo-Saxons, who offered affront to the Viceroy in the streets of Calcutta :

Now that the Head of the Government in India has been subjected to organised insults in the streets of Calcutta, we shall no doubt have a general chorus of approval of the Bill, and condemnation of the perverse and suicidal tactics of the shallow clique of Bengal mischief-makers who have so irretrievably damned the cause of the opposition. Nothing could have been better calculated to arouse the anger of the Liberals who after all are majority in Great Britain, than this deliberate insult to a Libera Viceroy ; while Conservatives of every shade will refuse their sympathy to those who planned and carried out an insolent affront to Her Majesty's representative. Had the outrageous exhibition which marked the return of Lord Ripon to Calcutta been a spontaneous explosion of political ill-will, it would have been deplorable indeed, but it would not necessarily have been odious and contemptible What arouses indignation is that the display of vulgar animosity was predicted and pre-arranged.

Constitutional opposition does not mean personal insult to the Queen's representative. What will Englishmen in England think of this conduct ? We feel sure that the leaders of the opposition do not sympathize with these low and unmanly demonstrations.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, December 1.—In consequence of the prevailing excitement between Orangemen and Nationalists, an influential meeting of the former, which was to have taken place at Newry on December 2nd, has been forbidden by the authorities to be held. The editor of the *Tyrone Courier* has been arrested for issuing an anti-national placard. A convention has been signed in connexion with the Suez Canal by M. Lesseps and the representatives of British shipping interests. The following are

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the principal clauses of the convention;—The immediate addition of seven Englishmen to the Board of Directors, and the formation of a consultative committee in London composed of English Directors. The Surtax will be abolished from the 1st January next and the pilotage dues on the 1st July next. The transit dues will be reduced fifty centimes per ton on January 1st 1885, and further reductions in proportion to profits be made. A committee of Engineers and shippers, half of which will be composed of Englishmen, will determine whether the present canal is to be enlarged or a second canal constructed. The colliers, who were expected to go on general strike to-day, have in several districts agreed to a compromise.

4.—The Russian, French and United States Governments will co-operate with the German and English Governments in the protection of neutrals in China. *Obituary.*—Mr. Thomas Knowles, member for Wigan.

5.—News from Madagascar states that the French have freshly bombarded several ports on the Madagascar coast. It is announced that Mr. Tennyson will shortly be raised to the Peerage.

6.—It is reported from the Cape that Cetewayo is to be reinstated at Ulundi with a British Resident and a small detachment of British troops, till tranquility is restored.

7—The Court of Appeal has decided, after a strict enquiry, that in the collision between the *Clan Forbes* and *Malwa*, the latter was entirely blameable.

Cairo, December 3.—The Austrian Consul at Khartoum learns that only a third of General Hicks' army, with the officers, was killed. The remainder are encamped at Rahad, and have asked for reinforcements. The Government, however has no information on this point.

6.—The recent news communicated by the Austrian Consul, with reference to General Hicks' army, is entirely unconfirmed. The panic is subsiding at Khartoum, as the Madhi is not advancing on that place.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Memorandum on Silk in India. By B. L. Liotard, Part I. 2. Report on the Dyes and Tans of Bengal-compiled by Hugh W. M'Caron M. A. D. Sc. 3. Annual Report of Dispensaries in the Punjab for 1882. 4. Meteorological Records from March to May 1883. 5. Report on the Administration of the License Tax in Bengal for 1882-83. 6. Report on the Trade and Resources of the Central Provinces for 1882-83. 7. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for October 1883 and seven months, 1st April to 31st October 1883. 8. Report on Estates under the direct Management of Government in the Lower Provinces, for 1883. 9. Records of the Geological Survey of India, vol. XVI. Part 4, 1883. 10. Report of Tours in North and South Behar in 1880-81. By Major-General A. Cunningham C.S I. C.I.E. and H. B. W. Garrick. 11. Report of the Executive Committee of the Surat Flood Relief Fund, 1883. 12. Copy of Memorial of the Bogra Landholders on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. 13. Analysis of the Indian Registration Act (Act III. of 1877)—Published by Ram Chandra, Delhi. 14. Ramayana in Original Sanskrit with a Bengali translation, Jyadha Kand. Published by Babu Protapa Chundra Roya and distributed *gratis*. 15. Annual Report of the Pashchim Dacca Hitkari Sobha for 1289-90. 16. Bharati—a Bengali Monthly vol. VII. No. 8 for Agrahyan 1290 B. E. 17. Krishi Padhati—or Journal of Agriculture. Vol. I. No. 1. 18. The Voice of India for November 1883. 19. Calcutta Journal of Medicine, No. 7, vol. XI. for July 1883. 20. Registration Report of Assam for 1882.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1883.

OUR QUEEN'S SON.

CALCUTTA put on holiday attire on Monday last to welcome our Queen's son and his illustrious consort. Thousands and tens of thousands of Her Majesty's subjects crowded at the Railway Station, on the roads, and on the house-tops to witness the Royal Progress and offered a most hearty welcome to the Royal couple. Their Royal Highnesses must have been struck with the enthusiastic loyalty of the Indian people. These have never had the happiness of seeing the benign person of their beloved sovereign, and yet how deep and intense is their loyalty to Her Throne. The Europeans made an occasion of the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. They evidently wanted to shew that the hostility to the Viceroy was perfectly compatible with loyalty to the Queen. They may so beguile themselves, but we, Orientals, who see Her Majesty represented in the Viceroy, do not understand this phase of loyalty. Be that as it may the demonstrations made were certainly most enthusiastic. From Howrah to Government House it was one long line of decorations and gorgeous scenes. To quote the report of a contemporary, "the approaches to the station from the bridge were decorated with Venetian masts and festoons of evergreens hung on them in double rows; together with flags and banners bearing various devices and mottoes expressive of welcome and loyalty. The railways terminus was decorated in the same fashion, and a row of flags were planted on the roof with the royal arms and quartering in the centre. The royal standard was also planted in the Howrah entrance to the bridge in the centre of four triumphal arches formed of evergreens. The approach to the bridge, the enclosure outside the platform, the bridge house, the roofs of the terminus, the jetties adjoining the station, and, in fact, every "coign of vantage" was crowded with some thousands of sight-seers, and the number of conveyances in and about the station took some two hours to make their way back over the bridge to Calcutta. The ships all along the jetties and parallel to the route of the royal *cortege*, were gaily decorated with flags and bunting and nearly all the natives who were out to see the *tamasha* were in holiday costume. The whole Strand Road buildings, commencing with a few native houses opposite the bridge had decorations of various kinds made up of cloth. One house had a display of Cashmere shawls, and shawls embroidered with gold. All the tradesmen came out in glowing colours, and it is due in no small degree to the tasteful way in which their houses were decorated that the scene presented such an animated appearance. The side walks of Old Court House Street and Dalhousie Square were lined with festoons of evergreens. As the royal carraige progressed down the road, so did the cheers increase louder and louder, until, as the Duke and Duchess were abreast of the Great Eastern Hotel, they culminated into one united right royal and loyal greeting of welcome, such as can proceed only from the throats of true British subjects. Their Royal Highnesses looked up and acknowledged the welcome. A similar outburst followed the royal party until the escort turned into the gates of Government House." Such was the reception accorded to our Queen's son and his consort. At Government House Their Royal Highnesses were received by His Excellency the Viceroy, and a large gathering of the *elite* of the European and Native communities. Here the address of welcome from the Corporation and the Representative Committee of the citizens of Calcutta was presented. The address was read by Mr. Harrison, the Chairman of the Corporation, in a full clear voice. We give it below :

"To His Royal Highness Arther William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Earl of Sussex Prince of the United Kingdom, Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Coburgh and Gotha.

May it please Your Royal Highness—We, the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, and the Representative Committee of its citizens, selected for the purpose of receiving Your Royal Highness, most respectfully tender to you and Your Royal Consort our heartfelt welcome on this auspicious occasion of your entry into the capital of India, the most populous and most important dependency of the British Crown.

This is the third time within the last few years that the loyalty of the inhabitants of this great city to their most Gracious and Beloved Sovereign has been evoked by the presence in their midst of one of her illustrious sons; but on the present occasion, our gratification is enhanced by the knowledge that Your Royal Highness has come to this country to make it your residence and the scene of your devotion to the noble profession you have embraced. We only give expression to a feeling which is universal in saying that Her Majesty's Indian army, both European and Native, is ennobled by ranking among the general officers so distinguished a member of the Royal Family, and we feel assured that Your Royal Highness's command will tend to strengthen the bonds which unite all Her Majesty's Forces, British and Indian, and to cement the union which has been built up by their companionship in arms on so many honorable and well-fought fields. We cannot but remember that Your Royal Highness witnessed and participated in the last glorious victory won by their united exertions.

Eight years ago, when welcoming to these shores your Royal Brother, the Heir to the Throne, we had to regret that the hope which had been at one time indulged in, that he would be accompanied by his Royal Consort, the Princess of Wales, could not be fulfilled. No such regret mingles with the happiness, which all classes of the community to-day experience For the first Princess of the Royal Family now visits this historic land, and we can assure Your Royal Highness that the enthusiasm which her presence has already evoked in all the Indian cities and places, through which Her Royal Highness has passed, will be fully equalled by that which will greet her in Calcutta. Our fervent wish is that Your Royal Highnesses' sojourn in this country may be blessed with every happiness, and may in after years be looked back upon by you both with pleasure linked with kindly memories of India and its people.

In conclusion, we would ask your Royal Highness to convey once more to your Imperial Mother our beloved Queen-Empress, this expression of our devoted loyalty to her throne and person. It is no ordinary sentiment of affection and allegiance which her name elicits among her subjects in this land. The genuine interest which Her Majesty takes in the well-being of the inhabitants of this important appanage of her Crown, is known throughout the length and breadth of Hindostan, and has sunk deeply into the hearts of its people. Loyalty to her person is the one sentiment uniting all sections and parties, and common to all the races, however diverse thier religions, which are dispersed over this vast continent. That her glorious and beneficient reign may be prolonged for many years to come is the earnest hope of all India."

His Royal Highness returned the following reply:

"Gentlemen of the Corporation and Representative Committee of Calcutta,—Accept my warmest thanks for the address of welcome you have just read to me. It affords me great pleasure to visit the capital of India, especially on the occasion of the International Exhibition, which is to be opened to-morrow. The cordial reception which my two elder brothers have met with from the inhabitants of this vast and important City, had prepared me for the hearty manner with which you have greeted us here to-day. Although I have only been ten days in this country, which forms such an important portion of Her Majesty's Empire, I have seen sufficient to show me how full of interest it is, and how vast are its resources. I hope that, during my service in India, I shall have many opportunities of seeing as much of it as possible, and becoming acquainted with the many great races which constitutes its population.

I am much gratified to know that the presence of the Duchess of Connaught is so welcome to the people of India, and I can assure you that she heartily reciprocates the kind feeling that has been shown her.

I will not fail to inform Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of the sentiments of loyalty and attachment which you have expressed, and I can assure you that Her Majesty takes the deepest interest in all that concerns the happiness and welfare of her Indian subjects."

On Tuesday H. R. H. honored the opening ceremony of the Exhibition with his august presence, and also attended the Exhibition Dinner at Government House. There was also an Evening Party at Government House the same evening. On this occasion His Excellency the Viceroy and his staff presented to H. R. H. the principal European and Native gentlemen invited to it. On Wednesday H. R. H. paid a visit to the High Court and sat on the bench presided over by Mr. Justice Mitter. He next visited the Municipal Market and was also present with the Viceroy at the Levee. On Thursday H. R. H. dined with the Lieutenant-Governor. On Friday H. R. H. visited the Bethune Female School, the Medical College Hospital and other institutions of the city. Saturday and Sunday H. R. H. spent at the Vice-regal villa at Barrackpore and enjoyed the sylvan scenery. On Saturday evening Their Royal Highnesses were entertained with Indian music performed by the musical *corps* lent by the brothers the Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun and Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore. They expressed themselves highly pleased with the performance. This evening after seeing the illuminations and fire-works Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess leave Calcutta.

The Duke's week has been a busy week with us. There has been a flood-tide of loyal demonstrations, amusements, and reunions. We hope Their Royal Highnesses have seen in them proofs of the heartfelt loyalty of the people in the capital of the empire, and will not fail to convey their kind opinion to their and our Queen-Mother. We sincerely pray to Heaven that their residence in India will be blessed with happiness! Need we add that their amiability and kindliness of feeling have made a deep impression upon the Calcutta community.

THE VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

THE Viceroy's statement at the first sitting of the Imperial Legislative Council on Friday last regarding the position of the Ilbert Bill was as far as it went perfectly satisfactory. His Lordship's object was to take the public into confidence, and he justly remarked that "it cannot be doubted that it is advantageous, upon special occasions, that the Viceroy should reserve to himself the right to make, on behalf of the Government, a statement in this Council, although no question is technically before it, in reference to a matter of great public interest." Indeed, the more the Government shews a disposition to speak out, the better for itself and the country at large. The public will have then no occasion to distrust the motives of Government, while the relations of the Government with the public will be satisfactory and cordial. Unfortunately the ruling authorities of India have few public opportunities to address the public; and they not unfrequently suffer considerably from their reticence. The Viceroy can speak only when public addresses are presented to him, or when he sits in the Legislative Council; occasions like the former are few and

far between; but he has always an opportunity to address the Legislative Council, and we are glad to observe that His Lordship has taken advantage of his privilege, and we hope that this precedent will be followed on all important occasions. The Legislative Council contains the seeds of Parliamentary life, which if watered with a fostering hand may germinate into a healthy growth.

The sum and substance of the Viceroy's statement was this: His Excellency said that the Government of Iudia had been unjustly accused of want of consideration and courtesy to the opponents of the Ilbert Bill. "Nothing," His Excellency justly remarked, "could be further from my personal character and disposition than to treat those who are opposed to me on any public measure with any want of courtesy or consideration." It is not in the nature of Lord Ripon to be discourteous to any body. The calmness and serenity with which he has borne the mean affronts offered to him by rampant Anglo-Saxons shew incontestably that he is above personal feeling in dealing with public matters. His Excellency explained that he had not hitherto had any opportunity to address the public on the subject of the Bill. The last of the official papers was received on the 24th July; on the 10th August or a fortnight after the Government of India sent a despatch to the Secretary of State containing their proposals for the amendment of the Bill. The reply to the despatch did not arrive till Saturday the 1st December. The Viceroy has taken the earliest opportunity to announce to the public the decision of the Secretary of State. That decision is this. The Secretary of State has accepted the modifications proposed by the Government of India, and left it to the discretion of the Viceroy in Council to pass the Bill during the present session of the Council. With reference to the last point His Excellency gave a detailed explanation. The Anglo-Indian Defence Association had requested the Government of India to defer the passing of the Bill till Parliament had expressed its opinion upon it. His Excellency said:

Any question concerning proceedings in Parliament necessarily can only be determined by the Government at home. Such questions are altogether beyond the scope of the Government of India, and the Cabinet alone can decide what course should be taken upon any matter involving the proceedings of either House of Parliament. The Memorial was forwarded by the next mail, after it had been received, to the Secretary of State, and his opinion on the question of postponement was asked by the Government of India, who only said that the question in their judgement ought to be settled, one way or the other before the end of the next sittings of the Legislative Council in Calcutta. In the same despatch in which the Secretary of State replied to our general proposals he replied also to that particular request of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, and he informed us that Her Majesty's Government do not see any good reason why a measure which lies entirely within the competency of the Legislative Council and is already before that body, should be postponed till Parliament meets, and they conclude, therefore, that the Bill will be taken up in the ordinary course of business, so that it may be disposed of during the usual session of the Legislative Council at Calcutta.

The determination of the exact time is thus left to the Viceroy in Council, and His Excellency said that as two members of the Executive Council, the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Member were absent, the Government must await their return before they come to any conclusion on the point. But if we read between the lines His Excellency's speech we find that he has practically conceded the prayer of the malcontents. The Bill will be passed this session, but it will have to go through certain formalities, which will necessarily delay its passing. His Excellency said: "I am not yet in a position, in consequence of the absence of the two Members of the Executive Council, to whom I have referred just now, to say exactly when the next step with regard to this Bill will be taken. It is a subject which will be considered shortly by that Council. The next step, in the ordinary course of business, will be the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, who will consider the Bill and any amendments which may be proposed in it, and due notice will of course be given to Hon. Members of this Council before any motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee is brought before them." This means as we read it that the Bill may not be passed till the end of the session, which will be March next. In the meantime Parliament reopens in February, and if the opponents of the Bill can get up a debate on the subject, they will be welcome to do so. But if they fail in their attempt the Government will be bound to pass the Bill before the Calcutta session ends.

From beginning to end the Viceroy has shewn every consideration to the opponents of the Bill, and yet they are not satisfied. Take the modifications one by one. His Excellency the Viceroy thus described the modifications:

These modifications were the following:—They proposed that the jurisdiction to be conferred by the Bill upon Native Magistrates over European British subjects should be confined to District Magistrates and Seasions Judge *ex officio*. They proposed to leave unchanged the present powers of the Local Governments with respect to the appointment of Justicesof the peace; and they also proposed to adopt a suggestion of Sir Charles Turner the Chief Justice of Madras, for amending Section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. That section enacts that "whenever it is made to appear that a fair and impartial enquiry cannot be had in any criminal Court, or that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise," the High court may transfer a case to another Court or to itself. Sir Charles Turner suggested that the High Court should be authorised to make the transfer in any case in which it should be made to appear that "it was expedient for the ends of justice," and that it would be desirable to supply what appeared to be a defect in the section by directing that in any case in which, before the commencement of the hearing, the government, the complainant, or the accused should notify to the Court an intention to make an application for transfer, the Court should adjourn the hearing for such reasonable time as might be required to enable an application to be made and order obtained upon it.

Now, all these modifications are concessions to the opponents of the Bill. Native Civilians exercising the powers of District Magistrate and Sessions Judge will *ex-officio* be vested with jurisdiction over European British subjects. Now, what does this mean? It is well known that the admission of Natives into the Civil Service through the door of competition has been practically stopped by the lowering of the maximum age for competition; as for statutory civilians years must pass away before any one of them can hope to get the powers of District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, so that practically the effect of the present Bill will to all intents and purposes be confined to half a dozen competitive Native Civilians. So much for modification, No I As for modification No. 2, it perpetuates the present *race* distinction in the appointment of Justices of the Peace by the local Governments. At present Europeans and Eurasians may be appointed Justice of the Peace in the Mofussil but no natives, and this *race* distinction will be continued. As for modification No. 3, it will completely nullify No. I, for it will give power to the High Court, to transfer any case to itself or any other court on the motion of the accused. So it will be practically at the option of the accused British subject whether he will take a trial before a Magistrate who is not European British subject. These modifications are substantial concessions to the malcontests, and yet they are not satisfied. The *Englishman* as their leading exponent, we are sorry to observe, does not accept the modifications or the Viceroy's explanation. In the first place it thinks that the Viceroy has lowered the dignity of his office by awaiting the *hukum* of the Secretary of State. It forgets this is the present constitution of the Indian Government, and that Lord Ripon is not responsible for it. He would have been open to censure, if he had published his despatch without waiting to hear from the Secretary of State. Sir Charles Trevelyan, when Governor of Madras, was recalled for publishing without the permission of the Viceroy his minutes against the "three tremendous taxes" of Mr. James Wilson. If, however, the Calcutta or Bengal malcontents are not reconciled, we hope their confreres in the other provinces are. The *Pioneer* and the *Times of India* we are glad to note are now returning to common sense and reason, and we hope the Bengal Britons will come round in course of time.

We need hardly say that the manner in which the Bill is proposed to be emasculated will bring us no great gain. And yet we heartily support the Bill. It affirms a great principle, though that principle will have a very limited effect. It establishes equality between the Indian and British Civilians, though unfortunately under the action of Government, for which Lord Ripon is not responsible, the Indian civilians, entering the service through the door of competition, are in the language of the High Court, a "dwindling body." It so far redeems the pledges of Parliament and of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. And above all it vindicates the policy of a Viceroy, whose singleness of purpose even his worst enemies cannot question. The opposition offered to His Lordship has greatly frustrated his benevolent intentions, but we still feel deeply grateful to him for adhering with unflinching firmness to the main principle of the Bill.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

VI.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S MINUTE.

THE Lieutenant-Governor makes the following remarks on the distinction made between *khamar* and *ryotti* land:

The provisions relating to the distinction between *khamar* and *ryotti* lands have been subjected to a good deal of criticism, the outcome of which is to confirm the Lieutenant-Governor's belief in the usefulness of those provisions, especially in Behar. It may be conceded that the chapter is not so much required in Bengal as in Behar, and that there is truth in what some critics of the measure say, that, if in Behar landlords strive to absorb *ryotti* lands into *khamar*, in Bengal ryots strive to convert *khamar* into *ryotti*. In either case, however, it would seem that some provisions, such as the Bill contains are necessary; although the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to say that, if enacted, they will be found as necessary, or made as much use of, in Bengal Proper as in Behar. The requirements of particular districts will, however, be sufficiently met by the discretion with which section 7 of the Bill vests the Local Government. Undoubtedly the chapter may be needed from time to time in particular tracts in Bengal, where it would prove an useful adjunct to some other provisions of the Bill; but it would probably be unnecessary to enforce it on any large scale in Bengal Proper, if landlords do not abuse their power of preemption by converting *ryotti* into *khamar* land. This point will be dealt with later on.

It is hard to follow the logic of the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor admits that "*in Bengal the ryots strive to convert khamar into ryoti.*" And yet His Honor says that "some provisions such as the Bill contains are necessary" for Bengal. Why so? If the ryots abuse the privilege, the zemindars have not applied to the Legislature for redress from such abuse. The Lieutenant-Governor further says, "undoubtedly the chapter may be needed from time to time in particular tracts in Bengal, where it would prove an useful adjunct to some other provisions of the Bill." How the Lieutenant-Governor assumes the "undoubtedly" we cannot conceive; His Honor does not indicate the "tracts" where these provisions would make an "useful adjunct." It is wholly an arbitrary assumption. His Honor, however, adds, "but it would probably be unnecessary to enforce it on any large scale in Bengal Proper, if landholders do not abuse their power of pre-emption by converting *ryotti* into *khamar* land." Now, at the outset the Lieutenant-Governor says that it is the ryots, who abuse the privilege by converting *khamar* into *ryotti*, but at the end of the paragraph His Honor declares that *if* the landlords abuse the power of pre-emption, then the provisions will be necessary. So there is now no abuse of power on the part of the zemindars, and yet they must be feterred, because they may commit the abuse some day hereafter. We had always thought that legislation should not be made on any subject unless there was a clear necessity for it, but in this instance our virtuous Government must enact a harassing and mischievous law, because some day or other the wicked zemindars may commit an abuse. If this is the principle on which legislation is to be carried on in this country, then nobody will be safe. This part of the Bill is sure to open a wide door to dispute and litigation, but the Lieutenant-Governor says that the Bill ought

to be passed without delay for the preservation of *peace* among the zemindars and ryots!

The Lieutenant-Governor next remarks: "The fact is indisputable that under the Permanent Settlement Regulation (VIII. 1793, sections 37-39) no land was recognized as khamar, which was not such on the 12th August 1765, the date of the grant of the Dewany, and there is no law recognizing the creation of khamar land subsequent to that date. These facts afford a sufficient answer to the charge of an infringement of ancient rights, which is brought against the present proposals to define the limits of khamar land; and it may be added that from the facts established in other countries, of the clear line of distinction between dismesne and tenemental lands analogies might be drawn in favour of those provisions of the Bill." As regards this point we cannot do better than transcribe the following answer of the landholders contained in their last petition to the Viceroy regarding the Tenancy Bill:

Your Excellency will find, on referring to the Regulation alluded to, that it has absolutely no bearing whatever upon the present subject. As explained in the memorial to the Secretary of State, one of the duties, which Lord Cornwallis had to perform, was to carry out the orders contained in the Act of Parliament, directing the restoration of the dispossessed zemindars to their estates. During their dispossession the zemindars had been allowed to retain, for their subsistence and support, their khamar or private lands while the rest of their estates were let out to farmers of the revenue. With the restoration of the zemindars to their estates, the distinction between khamar or private land, and land assessed with revenue necessarily ceased. All land of whatever description included within the ambit of the estate was assessed with revenue, the private lands equally with the lands held by the ryots. The words of the Regulation are singularly clear, and it seems unaccountable that so mistaken a construction should have been placed upon them. The section referred to by the Lieutenant-Governor is as follows:—"The nankar, khamar, neejjote, and other private lands, appropriated by the zemindars, independent talukdars, and other actual proprietors of land, in Bengal and Orissa, for the subsistence of themselves and families, shall be also annexed to the malguzary lands, and the ten years' jumma fixed upon the whole under the following modification that such proprietors as may decline to engage for their lands be allowed the option of retaining possession of their private land above specified, upon the terms on which they have hitherto possessed them, provided they shall prove, to the satisfaction of the Board of Revenue, that they held under a similar tenure, previous to the 12th August 1765, the date of the grant of the Dewany to the Company, and have hitherto been permitted to keep possession of them, whenever their zemindaries or estates have been held khas or let in farm but not otherwise. In the event of such proof, and of their availing themselves of the option above given to retain possession of their private lands, a deduction, adequate to the net produce of such lands, is to be made from the amount of the allowance fixed for excluded proprietors by section 44."

It is perfectly clear that the Legislature were simply dealing with the case of the dispossessed proprietors who were unwilling to take back their estates on condition of paying the prescribed revenue, and the amount of land, which was fixed for their subsistence was limited to the quantity held by them in 1765. The Regulation expressly says, that when the zemindars were restored to possession of their estates, these subsistence lands were to be annexed to the malguzary or revenue-paying lands; and, so far as the Government were concerned, no distinction was made between private or ryoti land. If land was waste or had been abandoned by the ryots, the zemindar could either cultivate it himself or let it to others. No restriction whatever was imposed upon him. He could at his pleasure increase or diminish the private land in his own occupation.

But the Lieutenant-Governor says there is "no law recognizing the creation of khamar land after that date." Why should there be? No one had or claimed any rights in the khamar land which the proprietor occupied himself, or in his waste lands which he could get no one to cultivate. The lands were exclusively his own; and under the law he could deal with them as he pleased. Was it necessary to pass an Act to say so? But, as a matter of fact, a subsequent Regulation was passed, and the full right of the proprietor to deal as he pleased with his waste lands was expressly declared. The words of the Regulation are as follows:—"Nothing in the present Regulation shall be considered to affect the right of the proprietors of estates, for which a permanent settlement has been concluded, to the full benefit of all waste lands included within the ascertained boundaries of such estates respectively, at the period of the decennial settlement, and which have since been, or may hereafter be, reduced, to cultivation. The exclusive advantages resulting from the improvement of all such lands were guaranteed to the proprietors by the conditions of that settlement."

But the Lieutenant-Governor alleges another reason for impressing all waste lands with a ryoti stamp: "In those districts whose large waste areas still exist, and where there is no customary right of pasturage, or easement involved, the faculty of converting waste into khamar might, perhaps, be conceded without any immediate loss to the community at large, though looking to the overgrowing importance of emigration from the more crowded tracts to those wastes, there would be ultimate loss and difficulty. In those districts, however, where village wastes are the only pasture grounds the case assumes a different aspect, for admittedly one of the most crying wants in these provinces is the provision of sufficient pasturage of cattle." And these proposals are made in the teeth of the Regulation just quoted, that the proprietors were to enjoy the full benefit of their waste lands. In other words, your petitioners are to be restrained from cultivating their waste lands, because the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that they should be kept for pasturage or the good of the community. But the lands are the zemindar's, no one even claims any interest in them, and if they are now to be impressed with ryoti rights for the benefit of prospective tenants, or are to be reserved for pasturage in the interests of the community at large, will Your Excellency be prepared to provide some means by which your petitioners may obtain compensation? It seems to be the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor that he is perfectly justified in taking away the rights of property of one class, if in his opinion another class of the community, to whom those rights are transferred, will be benefited thereby. Your petitioners venture to think that legislation on such broad lines is not far removed from confiscation.

We submit that the above is conclusive on the point at issue.

LORD RIPON'S AFGHAN POLICY.

THE current number of the *National Review*, the new Conservative organ, contains an article on Lord Ripon's Afghan policy, from the pen of Mr. Demetrius Boulger, who has for many years made the Central Asian question his special study. The writer begins with the statement that the present Viceroy's action must be considered as "a remarkable concession to those who have consistently held that there is need for active policy in Afghanistan." Mr. Demetrius Boulger looks upon the payment of a fixed annual subsidy to the Amir of Cabul as a practical abandonment of the policy of "masterly inactivity." He thinks that it will be impossible now for the Liberals to declare for the future as they have protested in the past "that all we have to do for the defence of our Eastern Empire is to remain on the wrong side of the Suleiman and to guard the line of the Indus." In our opinion Mr. Demetrius Boulger is greatly mistaken. He is utterly wrong in concluding that because the Liberals have granted a subsidy to the Amir of Cabul, they will therefore gradually adopt Lord Lytton's active or meddlesome Afghan policy. Lord Lawrence was strongly opposed to pursuing an active policy in regard to Afghanistan, so much so that his policy has been nick-named the policy of "masterly inactivity." Yet Lord Lawrence was not opposed to subsidising the Amir. Lord Mayo did not at all like the idea of sending British Residents to Afghanistan. In a private letter written to Sir Henry Rawlinson immediately after the conclusion of the Umballa conference, Lord Mayo wrote:—"I own I am very sceptical as to the propriety of placing a British agent at Herat, but I will reserve my opinion until I hear the reasons. As a rule, I am totally opposed to sending European 'politicals' to any Asiatic town if it can be avoided. They are a dangerous class, and many a misfortune can be traced to their honest but misplaced activity." Yet Lord Mayo granted a fixed annual subsidy to the Amir Shere Ali. Mr. Demetrius Boulger has, therefore, no justification whatever for thinking that a fixed annual subsidy "means our having resident officers in the principal Afghan cities." In order to support his view, he quotes Lord Lawrence's declaration to the Afghans. "If we give you money and material, we must send officers to see that they are properly applied." Now these words, if we remember rightly, were uttered when Dost Mahomed asked assistance from the British Government to recover Herat. It was for a special purpose that the Amir wanted money and material; and Lord Lawrence was quite justified in insisting that if the British Government gave him money and material, it must send officers to see that they are properly applied. There is nothing in Lord Lawrence's utterances, so far as we are aware, which would show that his Lordship insisted on the necessity of supervision in the case of a fixed annual subsidy to the Amir. Mr. Demetrius Boulger's conclusion that supervision is the natural corollary of a subsidy has not a leg to stand upon. As to the subsidy itself, he does not question the wisdom of the measure. He writes:—"No one will be disposed to deny that the Indian Government has, on the whole, taken a wise course in bestowing upon the Amir this large subvention. It may prove the means of averting many dangers and troubles which seemed to threaten the tranquillity of his country; and the tranquillity of Afganistan, if it does not of itself secure the objects of our policy, at least enables us to see how they are to be attained. The Amir, Abdur Rahman, has moreover earned some personal claim on our consideration, for we have unquestionably succeeded, under difficulties, in restoring the unity of the Afghan kingdom—the best form in which that state can be maintained and governed for our interests, unless our authority were to be much more vigorously exercised beyond the passes than there is any present likelihood of its being. . . . The necessities of the Amir are the best argument that can be used in favour of his being subsidised; but while acquiescing in its policy, we are bound to recognise its cause. There is no question that Lord Ripon was only induced to assist the Amir because he was well assured that he stood in immediate peril. There was no middle course for him between witnessing the possible collapse of the settlement of 1881 and coming to the aid of the Afghan ruler with a supply of money sufficient to enable him to pay his army." There is much force in these remarks. Abdur Rahman did not want the throne of Cabul. He was pressed by our politicals to undertake the Government of the country and relieve our rulers from a position of great embarassment. Large presents of money and arms were made to the new Amir during the first year of his residence at Cabul. But he is still surrounded by difficulties and dangers, and if our Government do not assist him, the settlement of 1881, which led to the evacuation of the country by our troops, will collapse.

The most interesting portion of the article under notice is that in which Mr. Demetrius Boulger tells us that as Lord Ripon has adopted one-half of Lord Lytton's policy, His Lordship will find it impossible to permanently omit the other half. He thinks that the grant of a fixed annual subsidy to the Amir might well have been accompanied with conditions on our part; and he has no doubt whatever that in the course of time it must lead to reciprocal guarantees that will make the connection closer. Mr. Boulger observes:—"No one ever supposed in the past that the Afghan ruler could be taken definitely into our pay without requiring from him in return distinct pledges and guarantees. If it was desirable that his authority should be strong and effective, it was absolutely necessary that his sympathies should be firmly enlisted in the British alliances. The old formula ran, that the Amir should only be strong in proportion as he was friendly. Until the extent to which Russian intrigue in the country had gone in the time of Shere Ali was revealed, it was possible to say that Amir's sense of his own interests would always incline him to the side of the wealthier and less grasping Government; but the experience of the last six years should have made it plain that what was true under a former state of things, has no longer any application to the existing circumstances. If the supervision of English officers and residents was necessary in the days of Dost Mahomed and his son, it is infinitely more needed now that Russia is so much nearer, and that no one affects to deny that the northern frontier of

Afghanistan is open to her agents and traders The Viceroy did not probably realise all the consequences of the important step he was taking when he gave the proposal his sanction during last summer ; but although he intended his action to stop with the granting of this pecuniary assistance, he must discover, before very long, that it will have either to be suspended, or to be enlarged into a general scheme of policy." Now, Mr. Demetrius Boulger may rest assured that Lord Ripon carefully considered all the consequences of the step he was taking when His Lordship consented to grant a fixed annual subsidy to Abdur Rahman, without requiring the Amir to accept any conditions. Indeed, the Viceroy has acted most wisely in not entering into any engagements with Abdur Rahman. He would have repeated his predecessor's egregious blunder if he had attempted to impose treaty obligations upon the Amir. No one knows better than Lord Ripon that the Afghans have no more love for the Russians than for the English, and that they would resent interference from Turkistan, as they have resented it from India. Experience has conclusively shown that they would break a thousand treaties signed by their sovereign if once their independence of action was threatened. Mr. Demetrius Boulger and those who think with him should clearly understand that no Afghan ruler would consent to accept the position of a protected Indian prince. This is as clear as the sun at noon. Lord Lytton attempted to reduce the Amir Shere Ali to the position of feudatory chief in India, and the consequence was that he threw himself upon the protection of Russia. The Amir of Cabul would rather forego a subsidy, however large, from the Indian treasury than submit to such conditions as Lord Lytton sought to impose upon him. Should our Government enter into treaty engagements with the ruler of Cabul, it will invite complications, as the late Viceroy did ; and such a course of action would be the height of unwisdom. The Amir may coquet with England or Russia as he likes, but his unruly subjects will go their way. It is a thousand times better that twelve lakhs per annum should be squandered than that complications should be invited by imposing treaty obligations upon the Amir—complications which would cost millions without yielding any return whatever.

THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE opening ceremony of the Calcutta International Exhibition on Tuesday last was a disappointment. There were two circumstances connected with the inauguration of this triumph of peace, which filled all present with deep regret, viz. the weather and the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor owing to ill-health. From Monday last the weather had taken an unfavourable turn, and as the ceremony was held in the open quadrangle of the Indian Museum, the spectators were necessarily exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. It drizzled when the company assembled, and the thin shamiana overhead, though pretty to look at, was no protection. Those who had umbrellas with them improvised temporary shelter, but the bulk of the company were unprotected. They were all more or less soaked. But the interest of the occasion compensated the trouble and inconvenience. It is difficult to form an accurate idea of the number of persons present, but we think it did not exceed 3000. Many we believe kept themselves away on account of the weather. The ceremony did not commence punctually, as the Vice-regal party did not arrive till about 5 P. M. The ceremony opened with the singing of a cantata composed for the occasion. The chorus was joined by about one hundred persons, ladies, gentlemen, and children. Then followed a Prayer offered by the Lord Bishop. There was one feature in the form of the Prayer, which called forth remark. Whilst His Lordship invoked blessing for the Queen-Empress and her Son and his Consort, His Lordship made a strange omission of the Viceroy and "the sharer in his life." We give His Lordship's own words :

Bless, we pray Thee, Thy servant Victoria, our Most Gracious Empress, and all the Imperial family: and especially at this time bless and protect Thy servant Arthur Duke of Connaught, now called to serve Thee in this land, together with her whom Thou hast given to be the sharer in his life.

His Lordship mixed up the Viceroy with "all in authority." This part of the prayer runs as follows :

Give wisdom, faithfulness, and patience to all who in authority and in their several stations are endeavouring to promote the welfare of this land; undertake for us, and so overrule and order all things for good, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established here and in the utmost parts of the earth.

If the omission of the Viceroy by name was due to the fact that His Excellency does not belong to the Protestant Church we can only say that we deeply regret it.

After prayer, Col. Trevor, the Vice-President of the Committee, in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, read the address of the Executive Committee to the Viceroy. He said : "The credit of originating the proposal to hold an International Exhibition in Calcutta belongs to Mr. Jules Joubert, to whose successful management of similar Exhibitions testimony has been borne by the Governors of some of the Colonies. Mr. Joubert first laid his scheme before the Lieutenant-Governor in October 1882. At that time he asked only the patronage and support of the Government, and the free grant of sufficient space on the *maidan* for the erection of the necessary buildings, and was willing to bear the whole responsibility of the Exhibition. A further insight, however, into the difficulties attending the execution on a large scale of novel undertakings in this country, made Mr. Joubert less sanguine of success than he had been at first, and more disposed to lean upon the Government for support and assistance. That aid took the two-fold form of assistance in constructing the Exhibition buildings at Mr. Joubert's expense, and of collecting exhibits, illustrative of the arts and industries of India." He added : "While we thus most willingly acknowledge the obligations under which the Government of India has placed the Executive Committee in the matter of the Indian portion of the Exhibition, we also beg your Excellency's permission to notice the sustained and successful efforts made by Mr. Joubert in canvassing the Australian Colonies, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries in favor of the Exhibition. For this purpose, Mr. Joubert visited Australia and at the same time established an agency in London, by which the objects and scope of the Exhibition were made known throughout the United Kingdom." Col. Trevor said that the Exhibition had grown apace, and large additions had been made to the buildings originally designed. These buildings now comprise a portion of the Indian Museum, a new permanent building especially erected to form a portion of the future home of the Bengal art collection, six annexes contiguous to the Museum, a large Indian Court, and a still larger machinery Court on the *maidan*, besides several minor buildings, the aggregate area of the whole being upwards of 300,000 square feet. Much space, moreover, on the grounds is allotted to articles suitable for outdoor display. There are upwards of 2,500 exhibitors, and the number of articles exhibited is not less than 100,000. The Executive Committee have been obliged to refuse numerous applications for space, which have arrived since the last date fixed for their reception. The number of these applications, Col. Trevor says, renders it absolutely certain that had it been possible to devote two years instead of one to the preparations for the Exhibition, the number of articles exhibited would easily have filled more than double the space which is now available. The gallant Colonel on behalf of the Executive Committee acknowledged "their strong sense of the courtesy and good feeling with which Mr. Joubert has carried out their wishes." He added, "their thanks are due, moreover, to the representatives of the various Foreign and Colonial Governments, whose relations with them have always been of the most cordial and pleasant description. It is to the exertions of the several Provincial Governments and Tributary States of India, of the local and branch Committees organized by them, and of the officers working under their control that the very marked success of the Indian portion of the Exhibition is due. All provinces of India and most of the larger Feudatory States are well represented in the Exhibition, and the collection of art-ware, jewellery, and manufactures from the various parts of India has probably never been equalled." Not a little credit is however due to Col. Trevor himself and the officers under him for the success, which has attended the efforts of the Executive Committee. We give below some extracts from the address of His Excellency the Viceroy :

You might naturally have expected that I should have commenced those observations by congratulations but the closing remarks which have fallen from Colonel Trevor fill my mind with a subject not of congratulation, but of deep regret, and I cannot pass away to other more pleasing topics without, in the first instance, expressing that which I am confident will be the unanimous feeling of every one who is here assembled, the heartfelt regret which, one and all, we entertain for the enforced absence of the Lieutenant-Governor Hear, hear.) You who know Mr. Rivers Thompson's devotion to his public duties need no assurance from me, that it is nothing but the imperative order of his medical adviser which has induced him to abstain from being here to-day and I am sure that, like myself, you would have deeply regretted if he had come here at any risk to his valuable health. in order to be with us. (Hear, hear.)

The first conception of these Exhibitions—a wise and fruitful conception—emanated from the sagacious mind of the late Prince Consort, and, therefore, you can all easily understand with what interest her Majesty has followed the history of every successive Exhibition, which has grown out of that famous triumph which his Royal Highness accomplished in 1851.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it appears that I judged rightly in thus interpreting her Majesty's sentiments, for since I came into this hall, with that special fitness and opportuneness which marks every act of the Queen-Empress, there has been put into my hand, while Colonel Trevor was reading his report, the following telegram from her Majesty :—"My best wishes for the success of the Calcutta Exhibition." (Loud cheers.)

Again, Ladies and Gentlemen, I must congratulate you heartily upon the presence, on this occasion, of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. (Loud cheers.) When I ventured to send an invitation to his Royal Highness, asking that he and his illustrious consort would be present here to-day, I had no doubt of the reception which that invitation would meet. Their Royal Highnesses were graciously pleased to accept it at once, and thus to mark their deep interest in the undertaking in which you are engaged —an interest. Sir, which, in the case of your Royal Highness, may be justly called an hereditary interest. (Cheers.)

And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, it would be most ungrateful, in the discharge of the duty in which I am engaged on this occasion, if I were not to say some words of earnest thanks to those who have laboured to accomplish the results which we were assembled here to witness. And first and foremost among them your thanks, as you well know, are due to your Lieutenant-Governor, my friend, Mr. Rivers Thompson. (Cheers.) I should be the last person to wish to depreciate the labours of others who have worked for this important end, but I know well the deep interest which Mr. Thompson has felt in this matter from the very commencement—the energy with which he has devoted himself to accomplish the undertaking, and I venture to say that if it had not been for his hearty support and untiring energy, you would not have had an International Exhibition in Calcutta in 1883. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

There is another gentleman to whom our thanks are also due, who occupies in respect to this Exhibition a somewhat peculiar position—I mean Mr. Jules Joubert. (Hear, hear.) You see what Mr. Joubert has done, and I think you will agree with me that our thanks are due to him for the zeal and energy with which he has laboured for this end. (Hear hear.) But while we thank Mr. Joubert we must recollect that he could not have accomplished that which he has done, if he had not the untiring assistance and the zealous aid of the Executive Committee who have been conducting these operations. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Joubert agrees with me, I see, in that estimate of their services. The members of the Committee, official and non-official, have worked hard and done their duty well, but none of them, I think, will question the statement that I make, when I say that foremost among them, all your thanks are due to Colonel Trevor (loud cheers) for the tact, the zeal and patience with which he has guided their operations. (Continued cheers.)

I can only speak from hearsay and from the opinion of others, but I believe that I am right in saying that the Indian portion of this Exhibition is of a very satisfactory and interesting character, and that it will afford to your Royal Highness and to other visitors from Europe, from the Australian Colonies, from America, and other parts of the world, a very fair sample of the arts, manufactures, and products of this great portion of her Majesty's dominions, and I am quite sure that it will be a great advantage both to India and to other countries that her resources and her means should be more widely and better known that at present is often the case.

Ladies and gentlemen, I need not detain you by any arguments to show the value of Exhibition of this kind. When the great Exhibition of 1851 was proposed by the Prince Consort, the idea was at first met with much opposition and with many prophecies of evil, and when it had become an accomplished fact, and a complete and triumphant success, there were not a few who indulged in exaggerated dreams of the results of Exhibitions of this kind. But that illustrious Prince, with the calm wisdom and deliberate judgment which characterised him, while he never doubted of the success of the undertaking, was never led into an over-enthusiastic estimate of its effects, and I cannot better conclude what I have to say to-night, than by repeating with your Royal Highness's permission to those who are assembled here if the fading light will allow me to do so, the well chosen words addressed by the Prince Consort to a great meeting in the Mansion House of London in connection with the Exhibition of 1851—words which embodied his hopes and his

expectations, and which described what was, in his idea, the aim and object of an International Exhibition.

His Royal Highness said :—"I confidently hope that the first impression which the view of this vast collection will produce upon the spectator will be that of deep thankfulness to the Almighty for the blessings which he has bestowed upon us already here below, and the second, the conviction that they can only be realised in proportion to the help which we are prepared to render each other ; therefore, only by peace, love, and assistance, not only between individuals, but between the nations of the earth"

I can add nothing to these words, and with them I declare the Exhibition to be open. (Loud cheers.)

If the ceremony began amid rain, it ended in gloom, for owing to the wickedness of some wretch the electric wire was cut, and the light was put out. But the sun has again shone in all his glory and the Exhibition is in full swing. We will take a future opportunity to give a detailed account of the Exhibition.

THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

IV.

THE fourth chapter of the Report deals with primary education. The list of the recommendations of the Commission under this head, is long, but we give it *in extenso* as the subject is one of vital importance. The Commission write : "We recommend that—

(1) primary education be regarded as the instruction of the masses through the vernacular in such subjects as will best fit them for their position in life, and be not necessarily regarded as a portion of instruction leading up to the University :

(2) the upper primary and lower primary examinations be not made compulsory in any Province :

(3) while every branch of education can justly claim the fostering care of the state, it is desirable, in the present circumstances of the country, to declare the elementary education of the masses, its provision, extension, and improvement, to be that part of the educational system to which the strenuous efforts of the State should now be directed in a still larger measure than heretofore :

(4) an attempt be made to secure the fullest possible provision for an extension of primary education by legislation suited to the circumstances of each Province :

(5) where indigenous schools exist, the principle of aiding and improving them be recognised as an important means of extending elementary education :

(6) examinations by inspecting officers be conducted as far as possible *in situ*, and all primary schools receiving aid be invariably inspected *in situ* :

(7) as a general rule, aid to primary schools be regulated to a large extent according to the results of examination ; but an exception may be made in the case of schools established in backward Distiricts or under paculiar circumstances, which may be aided under special rules :

(8) school-houses and furniture be of the simplest and most economical kind :

(9) the standards of primary examination in each province be revised with a view to simplification, and to the larger introduction of practical subjects, such as native methods of arithmetic, accounts and mensuration, the elements of natural and physical science, and their application to agriculture, health, and the industrial arts ; but no attempt be made to secure general uniformity throughout India :

(10) care be taken not to interfere with the freedom of managers of aided schools in the choice of text-books :

(11) promotion from class to class be not necessarily made to depend on the results of one fixed standard of examinations uniform throughout the Province :

(12) physical development be promoted by the encouragement of native games, gymnastics, school-drill and other exercises suited to the circumstances of each class of school :

(13) all inspecting officers and teachers be directed to see that the teaching and discipline of every school are such as to exert a right influence on the manners, the conduct and the character of the children, and that for the guidance of the masters a special manual be prepared :

(14) the existing rules, as to religious teaching in Government schools, be applied to all primary schools wholly maintained by municipal or local fund boards :

(15) the supply of Normal schools, whether Government or aided, be so localised as to provide for the local requirements of all primary schools, whether Government or aided, within the Division under each Inspector :

(16) the first charges on provincial funds assigned for primary education be the cost of its direction and inspection, and the provision of adequate Normal schools :

(17) pupils in municipal or local board schools be not entirely exempted from payment of fees, merely on the ground that they are the children of rate-payers :

(18) in all board schools a certain proportion of pupils be admissible as free students on the ground of poverty ; and in the case of special shools, established for the benefit of poorer classes, a general or larger exemption from payment of fees be allowed under proper authority for special reasons :

(19) subject to the exemption of a certain proportion of free students on account of poverty, fees, whether in money or kind, be levied in all aided schools ; but the proceeds be left entirely at the disposal of the school-managers :

(20) the principle laid down in Lord Hardinge's Resolution, dated 11th October 1844, be re-affirmed, i. e.' that in selecting persons, to fill the lowest offices under Government, preference be always given to candidates who can read and write :

(21) the Local Governments, especially those of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, be invited to consider the advisability of carrying out the suggestion contained in paragraph 96 of the Despatch of 1854, namely, of making some educational qualification necessary to the confirmation of hereditary village officers, such as patels and lambardars :

(22) night schools be encouraged wherever practicable :

(23) as much elasticity as possible be permitted both as regards the hours of the day and the seasons of the year during which the attendance of scholars is required, especially in agricultural villages and backward Districts :

(24) primary education be extended in backward Districts, especially in those inhabited mainly by aboriginal races, by the instrumentality of the Department pending the creation of school boards, or by specially liberal grants in-aid to those who are willing to set up and maintain schools :

(25) all primary schools wholly maintained at the cost of the school-boards, and all primary schools that are aided from the same fund and are not registered as special schools, be understood to be open to all castes and classes of the community :

(26) such a proportion between special and other primary schools be maintained in each school-district as to ensure a proportionate provision for the education of all classes :

(27) assistance be given to schools and orphanages in which poor children are taught reading, writing, and counting, with or without manual work :

(28) primary education be declared to be that part of the whole system of public instruction which possesses an almost exclusive claim on local funds set apart for education, and a large claim on provincial revenues :

(29) both Municipal and Local self-Government Boards keep a separate school fund :

(30.) the municipal school-fund consist of—

(*a*.) a fair proportion of municipal revenues, to be fixed in each case by the Local Government ;

(*b*) the fees levied in schools wholly maintained at the cost of the municipal school fund ;

(*c*) any assignment that may be made to the municipal school fund from the local funds ;

(*d*) any assignment from provincial fund ;

(*e*) any other funds that may be entrusted to the municipalities for the promotion of education ;

(*f*) any unexpended balance of the school-fund from previous years :

(31) the Local Board's school-fund consist of—

(*a*) a distinct share of the general local fund, which share shall not be less than a minimum proportion to be prescribed for each Province ;

(*b*) the fees levied in schools wholly maintained at the cost of the school-fund ;

(*c*) any contribution that may be assigned by municipal boards ;

(*d*) any assignment made from provincial funds ;

(*e*) any other funds that may be entrusted to the local boards for the promotion of education ;

(f) any unexpended balance of the school-fund from previous years :

(32) the general control over primary school expenditure be vested in the school-boards, whether municipal or rural, which may now exist or may hereafter be created for self-government in each Province :

(33) the first appointment of school masters in municipal or board-schools be left to the town or district boards, with the proviso that the masters be certificated or approved by the Department, and their subsequent promotion or removal be regulated by the boards, subject to the approval of the Department :

(34) the cost of maintaining or aiding primary schools in each school-district, and the construction and repair of board-school-houses, be charges against the municipal or local board-school-fund so created :

(35) the vernacular, in which instruction shall be imparted in any primary school, maintained by any municipal or local board, be determined by the school committee of management, subject to revision by the municipal or local boards : provided that if there be any dissenting minority in the community, who represent a number of pupils sufficient to form one or more separate classes or schools, it shall be incumbent on the Department to provide for the establishment of such classes or schools, and it shall be incumbent on such Municipal or Local Board to assign to such classes or schools a fair proportion of the whole assignable funds :

(36) Municipal and Local Boards administering funds in aid of primary schools adopt the rules prescribed by the Department for aiding such schools, and introduce no change therein without the sanction of the Department."

These recommendations are very important. We will in the present article draw attention to the question of funds. In the first place it is recommended that the first charge on provincial funds assigned for primary education will be the cost of its direction and inspection, and the provision of adequate Normal schools. This is as a matter of course. But how are the schools to be maintained ? It is proposed that "primary education be declared to be that part of the whole system of public instruction which possesses an almost exclusive claim on local funds set apart for education, and a large claim on provincial revenues." This means that local funds must be set apart for education. In Bombay, Madras and the N. W. P. school or education cess is levied, but in Bengal this has not been considered necessary, as the voluntary contributions here yield more than the cesses in the other Provinces. Is it intended to levy an Education Cess in Bengal ? The Commission recommend that "both Municipal and Local self-government Boards keep a separate school-fund : the municipal school-fund consists of—(*a*) a fair proportion of municipal revenues, to be fixed in each case by the Local Government." Contributions from the municipal funds to schools are voluntary ; are they to be now made compulsory ? We have always said that the municipal fund is not sufficient to meet its legitimate calls ; roads, drains, and water supply are in not a few towns utterly neglected for want of adequate funds, but if they are to be absolutely charged with the maintenance of schools, the sanitary works must be starved. Take for instance the case of the Municipality of Krishnaghur. Its sanitary condition is most deplorable, because it has not money to provide for a proper system of drainage. It also needs good drinking water. But if it is to provide for the maintenance of primary schools first, where is the money to come from for the sanitary requirements of the Municipality ? The Commission next recommend "that the Local Board's school-fund consist of—(*a*) a distinct share of the general local fund, which share shall not be less than a minimum proportion to be prescribed for each Province." Again : "that the cost of maintaining or aiding primary schools in each school-district, and the construction and repair of board-school-houses, be charges against the municipal or local board-school-fund so created." This means that a school fund must be created under each municipal and local self-government board. We have already said that the contributions from the municipal fund to schools are voluntary, and local funds in Bengal are not applicable to purposes of education. The principal local fund in Bengal is the road cess. It is paid by the zemindars and ryots for local roads, and it would be a breach of faith if this special fund contributed by a special section of the community were made applicable to purposes of education. The recommendations made by the Commission cannot be carried out, unless legislation be made to give effect to them. As far as Bengal is concerned, if these recommendations are to be carried out, it will necessitate the imposition of a school cess. When the Education Commission was first appointed, we had a latent suspicion that it may result in additional taxtion. Our fear seems to be in a fair way to be realised. We do yet hope that the Government will not burden the people with fresh taxation for education.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE ILLUMINATIONS and fire-works in honor of the advent of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will take place this evening. A public holiday has been granted to-day in honor of the occassion. Their Royal Highnesses leave the capital to-night by a special train at about 10 P. M.

AFTER a cessation of nearly two months rain fell continuously for three days last week. It will do great damage to the paddy crop already cut down, and to some of the rubbee crops in Bengal such as the mustard. But as the rain is reported to have extended to Behar, it will do great good to wheat and barley there.

ALTOGETHER 845 gentlemen attended the Levee of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General held on the 5th instant, of whom 646 were Europeans and the rest were Natives including six Nepalese officers. Of these 78 had the private entre. The number of new presentations was 187, of whom 115 were Europeans and 72 Natives. So the number of Europeans preponderated as usual. The leading members of the non-official European community were, however, conspicuous by their absence. They are, we repeat, carrying their personal hostility to the Viceroy too far.

WE CONGRATULATE Mr. Amir Ali on his appointment to the Vice-regal Legislative Council. It is a mistake to suppose that he has been taken in as a representative of the ryots. He comes in as a Mahomedan Member of the Council, and as Secretary to the Mahomedan National Association, he represents an important section of the Mahomedan community. We think the Mahomedan Community ought to feel complimented by the election of such an able and worthy representative.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to nominate Kumar Baikantnath De, son of Raja Shamanund De, zemindar, Balasore, to be a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. This is the first time that the claims of Orissa for representation in the local Legislative Council have been recognized by Government. We had made the suggestion about two years ago, and we are glad that the Government has at last thought fit to give effect to it. Kumar Baikantnath De will be particularly useful to the Council at the present time, as he has great experience in municipal administration and local self-government.

WE HAVE neither time nor space to notice at length in the present issue the speech of Lord Northbrook on the Ilbert Bill. His Lordship announced the modifications in the Bill, which we notice in another column. In making the announcement His Lordship said :

It was a novel doctrine in India that the Judge or Magistrate was unfit to discharge his magisterial or judicial duties towards men of different race, or creeds; every Judge or Magistrate in India did it now. Hindoos, Mussulmans, Sikhs, Parsees, Buddhists, Armenians, Portugese, and Jewes came daily under the civil and criminal jurisdiction of Judges and Magistrates of different races and creeds, yet the administration of justice had given general satisfaction. If difference of race and religion was to be accepted as a valid reason for establishing separate jurisdiction, the whole fabric of the Indian Legal Procedure must be reconstructed; but besides that there was the fact, that for many years native Magistrates and Judges had actually exercised jurisdiction over Englishmen without showing any such unfairness as was apprehended now.

Again :

Mr. Edward Stanhope, late Under Secretary of State for India, in a recent speech at Edinburgh, had accused Lord Ripon of attempting by jesuitical artifices to recommend the Ilbert Bill to public opinion in England. That charge was utterly unfounded. Although he had had more than thirty years' experience of political life he could recall to mind no instance of a more reckless and unfounded attack than this which Mr. Stanhope had made on the Viceroy who of all men in the world, was at least entitled to be treated with common fairness by his countrymen at home.

There is a strength in the calm courage of Lord Northbrook, which has always challenged our admiration. When His Lordship supports the Ilbert Bill, the reader may rest assured that it is not mere party support.

WE HAVE received a long telegram from the Bombay Branch of the East India Association to the Government of India regarding the Ilbert Bill. We give the following extracts from it :

I am requested as Chairman of the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, as also by most of the leading members of the great meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held in the Town Hall, in connection with the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, to draw the attention of his Excellency the Viceroy in Council to the great uneasiness, deepening into alarm, at the persistent reiteration by the opponents of the Bill that the natives are rightly, and should be permanently in a position of inferiority and disability in respect to a class of European residents, especially in Bengal, who claim to occupy a position of caste supremacy, hitherto repudiated by Parliaments and successive administrations. That the House of Commons declared in the most solemn manner, fifty years since, that no native of India should be debarred from any office by reason of colour, creed, or caste. But that now it is expressly claimed that the judicial offices held by natives, shall be shorn of their full prerogatives in deference to the prejudices and conjured-up fears of a certain small minority of Europeans.

The citizens of Bombay and the people of India place full reliance on the wisdom and statesmanship of his Excellency and the other members of the Government of India in all things, and trust that they will stand between them and the calamitous principles which the opponents of the Bill seek to enforce to their detriment

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WE THANK Mr. Rivers Thompson for the earnestness with which he promises to sift the question of the outstill system. That question has been the subject of a long and somewhat excited controversy. The Government will not admit that the extension of the outstill system has been the cause of increased drunkenness among the people, while publicists and philanthropists have persisted in that assertion. The Government has at last given in to the demand of public opinion and has consented to a thorough enquiry on the subject. It is, we are of opinion, a great gain to the public to receive from Government such admissions as the following, which occur in the Resolution constituting the Commission :

One thing is clear, that there has been a serious increase in drinking among the people. That increase is not confined to the area under the outstill system; but that it has taken place throughout a great part of that area, is not open to question. Whether the causes in operation are the same as those which have caused the increase in the smaller area under the sudder distillery, or whether there are special causes, either inherent in the system or brought into force by its present application, it is impossible for Government to allow this increase in drinking to continue without making every effort to ascertain those causes and, if possible, to remove them. No considerations of revenue can be allowed to outweigh the paramount duty of Government to prevent the spread of intemperance, so far as it may be possible to do so.

We hope Government will prove true to its word. The Commission consists of Mr. Edgar, President, Babu Krishna Behary Sen, editor of the *Liberal*, Mr. H. R. Reily, manager of the Chanchal Estate, and Babu Obhoy Churn Das, Member and Secretary. The Commission is requested to submit its report by the 1st April next.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL re-opened on Saturday the 1st instant. In the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier presided. The programme of business for the session, which has just commenced, is not large, but includes some important topics. There is no prospect of the Local Self-Government Bill passing this session. The Secretary of State has disallowed the scheme of the Lieutenant-Governor for a Central Board of Control, and the control will, therefore, be vested in District Collectors and Divisional Commissioners. The Lieutenant-Governor has made certain proposals to the Government of India on this subject, but the latter has not yet issued any definite orders. While on this subject Mr. Dampier thus defended the appointment of Mr. Westmacott as a Commissioner to enquire into the feasibility of carrying out the union system :

There appeared to have been some misapprehension as to the objects of Mr. Westmacott as to unions. he would here mention with reference to a good deal that he had seen written on the subject that Mr. Westmacot had been specially selected, because his previous utterances had shown him to be in entire sympathy with the scheme of Local Self Government. His special duty would be to ascertain in certain selected districts, of which Hooghly was one, how the whole of this union system would work, so that as soon as the Bill was passed, the Lieutennat-Governor would be able to proceed with the knowledge of details before him, ascertained from actual experiment.

The Municipalities Bill is ready and will perhaps become law in the beginning of the next year. Then a Bill will be introduced to legalize the extension of the water supply of Calcutta to the Suburbs. It was proposed to amend the Partition Act. And lastly a Bill will be introduced for the registration of tenures in Bengal.

WITH reference to the registration of tenures Mr. Dampier said :

The object would be to get tenures registered something on the lines of the Estates Land Registration Bill as far as applicable; and after that had been done, it would be time to consider whether the facilities which zemindars were afforded now for collecting their rents by bringing, tenures and holdings to summary sale, it could not be given them with regard to the tenures which had been lately registered. There would follow another result which was that when the registration of tenures should be completed, it would probably be able to do away with that legal presumption—what was well known as the twenty years' presumption—which placed holdings in the actual position of holdings which had been held at a fixed rate since the permanent Settlement. The honourable member said that the Lieutenant-Governor in that letter spoke of a redistribution of tenures in a way which seemed to the honourable member to indicate the difficulties and vast duties of that undertaking: and certainly if the honourable member had to advise, he should recommend that with legislation on the subject should enable the Lieutenant-Governor to proceed tentatively, and should contain nothing like the clause in the Estates Registration Bill, binding the Government to complete it in a certain number of years. His idea would be to recommend that the Lieutenant-Governor should proceed class by class; taking first the registry of tenures, paying a certain amount, and then he might proceed downwards.

We reserve remarks till we see the form of the Bill.

THE OBJECT of the new Bill to amend the Partition Act is thus set forth by Mr. Dampier :

"The Partition of Estates, under the existing law, now makes such demands on the time and attention of Revenue officers in some districts as seriously to interfere with the discharge of their other duties.

Of late years the Legislature has provided means short of a complete separation of the liablity for land revenue by which a joint proprietor can, to a great extent, protect himself against the consequences of default by his co-parcener.

The object of the Bill is to relieve Revenue officers of the duty of making partitions, of which the effect will be to create separate estates liable for an annual amount of land revenue not exceeding Rs. 10, as the public inconvenience caused by their employment in this duty now outweighs its advantages.

The proprietors of joint interests in estates, who will be precluded from applying for partition by Revenue officers will now be placed in respect of separation of their shares, in the same position as the joint holdiers of the tenure who have no right against their landlord of splitting up the tenure.

That was to say they would be so placed, if there was any other manner provided by the law for effecting such partitions; but it so happened that the Code of Civil Procedure did not allow the Civil Courts to make partitions of revenue-paying estates. when such partition was decreed by a Civil Court, the Civil Court called on the Revenue authorities to to carry it out under the provisions of the Act of 1876; so that, if they excluded a certain class of the partitions from the jurisdiction of the Revenue authorities, the proprietors of the interests so excluded would be without any means of obtaining separation. To remedy that, the Governor-General in Council had agreed to introduce a bill into His Excellency's Council to modify those clauses of the Code of Civil, Procedure which barred the Courts from making such partitions.

In other words partitions of estates under Rs. 10 of annual revenue should be made by the Civil Courts. Well did Mr. Harbans Sahai say that "as the Bill stood at present, he thought it was conceived in a very illiberal spirit, inasmuch as it went to show that the Civil Courts would have to do the work for which the Collector had no time." The partition of estates is a most dilatory process, and if this work be thrown upon the Civil Courts, we fear they will have hardly time for it. May we enquire whether if the annual revenue of a share of an estate be Rs. 10, and its assets Rs. 1000, will such an estate go unpartitioned by the Collector?

MR. B. L. GUPTA, the Presidency Magistrate, has taken leave for two months, and Syud Amir Hossein, the Suburban Magistrate, has been appointed to act for him. The Government, it would seem, has been appointing Hindu and Mahomedan officers to the Police Bench of Calcutta by turn. First Newab Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur, then Babu Issur Chunder Mitter, and now Syud Amir Hossein. The present nominee is both able and experienced. But the appointment has, we must confess, caused much dissatisfaction in the Subordinate Executive Service as it has led to undeserved supercessions. We have received from a member of the Alipore Bar the following letter regarding the appointment :

Alipore, 7th December, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by all the members of the Alipore Bar to state for the information of the public through your valuable paper that though we are very glad that

our popular Suburban Magistrate, Syud Ameer Hossein Khan Bahadur, has been promoted to the Town Magistracy, we are very sorry to lose so able, just and experienced a Magistrate from the Alipore Bench. He is the best Magistrate we have had for some year past.

Yours faithfully,
PUSSOOPUTTYNATH GANGOOLY,
Pleader.

The appointment of Syud Amir Hossein to the Calcutta Police Bench suggests the query—whether the powers under the Ilbert Bill should be restricted to Native Civilians, who will be District Magistrates and Sessions Judges? Mr. Thompson, the staunchest opponent of the Ilbert Bill, has himself selected the uncovenanted Magistrate, knowing full well that he will exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects. And if Syud Amir Hossein be fit to exercise the Jurisdiction in Calcutta, why not in the Mofussil?

RENT-BILL MEETINGS.

RAJSHAHI.

A general meeting of the Rajshahi Landholders was held on Sunday the 2nd December at Nattore Circuit House at about 3 P. M.

Present:

Raja Pramatha Nath Roy Bahadur,—President.
Babu Raj Kumar Sarkar,—Secretary.

Chaudhuri Fazlar Rahman Khan, Chaudhuri Mahmood Arshadally Khan, Babu Bhavani Churn Roy, Babu Prasanna Narayan Chaudhuri, Babu Giridhari Roy for Raja Krishnendra Roy Bahadur of Ballihar, and Rani Monmohini Debi of Puteа, Babu Shashibhusan Roy for Raja Haranath Roy Bahadur of Dhubalhati, Babu Kedar Nath Chaudhuri for Kumar Jotendra Narayan Roy of Puteа and others.

Raja Promotho Nath Roy Bahadur, President of the Rajshahi Landholders' Managing Committee was in the chair and opened the meeting with a full delineation of the subjects that were to be discussed and adopted at the present meeting and introducing the names of the gentlemen who would fully explain the objects of the meeting and minutely expose the objectionable sections of the present Bengal Tenancy Bill.

Babu Nobin Krishna Banuerji, Delegate of the Calcutta CentralCommittee of Landholders, who was introduced by the chairman, then rose up and addressed the meeting explaining the object of his mission and giving a rational analysis of the objectionable sections of the Tenancy Bill in question. He also pointed out the great danger that awaits the Bengal Zemindars in the event of the present Tenancy Bill being passed into law, and urged the necessity and propriety of all Zemindars at such a crisis exercising their united moral force and joint effort to protest against such a distructive measure and raise a general fund to defray the necessary expenses for the preservation of their just and legal right conferred on them by the long and established usages of the country and the great charter of the Permanent Settlement. Before conclusion he gave a brief account of the history of the Land Revenue of Bengal and the legal status of the Honourable East India company in respect of the right of land before they obtained this country by conquest and cession.

Babu Rajkumar Sarkar, Secretary to the above mentioned committee submitted before the meeting several suggestions for protesting against the objectionable sections by a memorial either to the local or Home Government and pointed out in detail the pernicious effects that would accrue in case they are passed into law. Babu Giridhari Roy, Dewan of Bolihar and Putéa and Babu Shashibhusan Roy, Dewan of the Raja of Doobalhati made some remarks on the speech of the preceding speakers and expressed their cordial sympathy with the spirit and object of the present meeting.

Babu Giridhari Roy particularly requested the meeting to authorize the local managing committee to co-operate with the Calcutta Central Committee and send some members as representatives of the Rajshahi Landholders when the proposed conference of the Zemindars takes place at Calcutta,

Thanks were then voted to the chairman and the meeting dissolved.

MYMENSING.

Copy of the proceedings of Sherpur-Memorial Committee of Landholders.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Landholders of Town Sherpur in the Districts of Mymensingh, Rai Kisori Mohan Chowdhry presiding, was held on the 25th November; at which the following Resolutions were carried against the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

1. That the Bengal Tenancy Bill is dangerous to those, who have even the least proprietory right in an inch of land. Several memorials have been submitted to the Government and from different quarters condemning this obnoxious and uncalled for Bill and that it may not be passed into Law. Loud censures and protests are also arising against this Bill. I therefore, move this Resolution and propose that a memorial be submitted to theGovernment alluding to all dangerous provisions of the Bill.

2. That a Committee be formed consisting of the following gentlemen to draw up the memorial and send it to theGovernment.

3. Rai Kisori Mohan Choudhry.—President.
„ Shilendra Kumar Choudhry. } —Members.
„ Krishna Narayan choudhry. }
Babu Pyari Mohan Datta. }
„ Denesh charan Bose. }
Rai Radha Ballab choudhry.—Secretary.

4. That this memorial be submitted through the Secretary of British Indian Association to the Government and that a letter be addressed to the said secretary—with a vote of thanks for his favour of submitting it.

5. That the copy of the proceedings of this committee be sent to all well-known English and Bengalee papers for publication and all associations connected with Landholders.

R. B. CHOUDHRY.
Secretary.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, from a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil posseeses greater theraputic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was specially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily,and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil, is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford anp Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Secy. Callagan Reading Room	13	4	0
Moulvi Buzlal Kurrim for Ghatal Library,	13	4	0
David Pal Esq, Calicut	3	4	0
Calicut Reading Room	3	8	0
S. B. Thakur Esq., C. S. Broach	13	4	0
Javirilal Umiasunkor Esq., Bombay	6	10	0
Babu Hurry Dass Paul, Khulna	7	8	0
„ Too si Ram, Assistant Engineer Sirhind Canal	6	10	0
„ Ramlal Chuckerbutty, Chuprah	3	5	0
„ Beraj Kristo Ghose, Bhangulpore	6	10	0
„ Preonath Chuckerbutty, Basantpore	1	10	0
„ Hurry Coomar Dutt, Tipperah	6	10	0
„ Poorna Chunder Ghose, Bouleah	6	10	0
„ Mohindra Nath Hazra, Bogra	13	0	0
„ Koylash Chunder Ghose, Bhangulpore	6	10	0
„ Kadar Nath Mookerjea, Parpoor	6	10	0
„ Sarodapursad Mitra, Potaspore	6	10	0
„ Hurryhur Mookerjea Jalai, Durbhangah	13	4	0
„ Sam Chand Dhur, Dacca	10	0	0
„ Issan Chunder Mookerjea, Maldah	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*5th December* 1883.

General—Novr 29th—Baboos Kali Churn Ghose and Rajendra Nath Mitra, Depy Magtes and Depy Colrs, 24-Pergha, to perform the functions of a Colr under Act VII, B. C, of 1880 in that dist.

30th Novr—Baboo Shivaprosonno Sen, Sub-Depy Colr, Contai, Midnapore, leave for two months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, C. S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

Baboo Bhobunmohun Soor, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Hooghly, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Chundychurn Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr in charge of the Fenay sub-divn of Noakholly Dist, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870, in that Dist.

3rd Dec—Baboo Kadernath Dutt, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jessore, is transfd temply to the sudder station of the Khoolna Dist.

Baboo Bhaibaz Sinha, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Jamtara, Sonthal perghs, leave for one month, from 4th Decr, 1883, or subsequent date.

Mr. W. Macpherson, Dist and Sess Judge, Cuttack, leave for two months and twenty-seven days.

4th Dec—Mr. T. Smith, Dist and Sess Judge, Burdwan, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Dacca, during absence, on furlough, of Mr. R. F. Rampini.

Moulvie Anwar Ahmed, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Buxar, Shahabad, is transfd to Tajpore, in Durbhunga.

Baboo Sreenath Chatterjee, Sub-Depy Colr, Tajpore Durbhunga, is transfd to Buxar in Shahabad.

Mr. W. B. Oldham, Depy Comr, Sonthal perghs, leave for ten days, in extension of leave granted 16th April, 1883,

Mr. W. H. Verner, Dist and Sess Judge, Bhagulpore, to act in first grade of Dist and Sess Judges, from 12th Aug, 1883.

Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, who has recently been appointed a member of the Bengal Civil Service, and who reported his arrival on 30th ult, to be an Assist Magte Colr in the Patna Divn, and is posted to the sudder station of Shahabad.

Mr. C. A. Samuells, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, is posted to the sudder station of Burdwan on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Colr of Bankoora by Mr. J. Anderson.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, Barr-at-Law, Presdy Magte, Calcutta leave for two months, from 17th inst.

Moulvie Syud Ameer Hossein. Depy Magte and Depy Colr, 24-perghs, to act, as Presdy Magte, Calcutta, during absence of Mr. B. L. Gupta.

Mr. G. G. Dey, Jt Magte and Depy Colr and Sub-Judge is posted to the sudder station of Jessore Dist.

Decr 3rd—The services of Mr. C. H. Parish, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Registration,—30th Novr—Baboo Rajkissen Banerjee Special Sub-Regtr, Tipperah, leave for one month, from 6th Decr, 1883, or subsequent date.

Moulvie Raizuddin Mahomed, Rural Sub-Regtr, Moradnugger, Tipperah, to act as Special Sub-Regtr of that dist, during absence of Baboo Rajkissen Banerjee.

3rd Decr—Baboo Denonath Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rungpore, to be also Sub-Regtr of that dist, from 1st Augt 1883, vice Baboo Romeshchunder Mookerjee, transfd.

Education—3rd Decr—Mr J Eliot, Offg Principal Presdy College, and Meteorological Reporter to Govt, returned to duty on forenoon of 2nd ult.

Opium—27 Nov—The order of the 6th inst, granting one month's privilege leave to Mr A R Bean, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is cancelled.

Medical—30th Novr—Baboo Krishnadhan Das to be Secy to the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Mudehpoorah in Bhagulpore.

1st Decr—Baboo Brojonath Bose to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Jamtara in Sonthal Perghs.

Municipal—30th Novr—Baboo Woomachurn Ghattak to be a Comr of the Motihari Municipality in Chumparun.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Comrs of the Mozufferpore Municipality:—

Baboo Nundunlal, Baboo Mutharadoss, Baboo Rameshwar Narayan, and Syed Mahomed Alikhan.

Road Cess—28th Novr—The following gentlemen are re-apptd to be memers of the Dist Road Committee of Bogra:—

Khaja Azizuddeen Ahmed, Baboo Radharoman Moonshee Baboo Roghunath Monstafee, Syed Abdus Subhan Chowdhury, Baboo Bhayrobchunder Moitra, Baboo Gobindnath Chowdhury, and Syed Waliullah.

29th Novr—In Supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the following gentlemen to form the Dist Road Committee of Burdwan:—

The Dist Magte Chairman, the Dist Supdt of Police, and the Exe Engr, Burdwan Divn, ex-officio members.

Members:—Mr W C Muller, the Sub-Divnl Officer, Cutwa, the Sub-Divnl Officer, Culna, the Sub-Divnl Officer Raneegunge, Lala Bunbehary Kapoor, Baboo Shosheebhusan Bose, Baboo Indranath Banerjee, Baboo Khetternath Bose, Baboo Gopendrochunder Mitter, Baboo, Mohendranath Pundit, Moonshee Golam Asdaq, Syed Sadoruddin Ahmed, Baboo Mutty Lal Chowdharee Baboo Bholanath Kobiraj Baboo Bissesaur Sen, Baboo Jodunath Tewarry, Baboo Doorgadass Mookerjee, and Baboo Jogeshchunder Sircar.

30th Nov—Nawab Ashanullah is re-apptd a member of the Dacca Dist Road Committee.

The Lieut-Govr appoints the gentlemen named below to be members of the Lohardugga Dist Road Committee:—

Mr L G Middleton, Mr Stainforth, Thakur Jitnath Sahu, Munshi Silivnat Sahai, Munshi Bunwari Lall, Chunilall Marwari, and Lala Lokee Ram Marwari.

The Lieut-Govr also re-appts the gentlemen named below to be members of the Lohardugga Dist Road Committee:—

Mr H N Harris, Mr G T Peppe, Lall Jainath Sahia, Lall Sunyunth Sahai, Baboo Denendrolall Bose, and Baboo Khetterchandra Ghose.

Notification—4th Decr—The following report of the result of the half-yearly Departmental Examination of Asst Magtes and others, held on 5th Novr, 1883, and the following days is published for general information:—

Second or Higher Standard.

The following officer has passed completely:—

Civil Officer,—Moulvie Mahomed ul-Nobi.

The following Officers, who has passed partially at previous examinations, have now passed in the remaining subjects mentioned opposite their names:—

Civil Officers,—Mr L P Shirres, Law and Bengali; Baboo Sheonundunlal Roy, Bengali; Mr W Rattray, Law; and Mr A Earle, Hindustani, Law, and Accounts.

Police Officers,—Mr W B Waller, Bengali; Mr C M Wintle, Bengali and Hindustani; Mr R W Keown, Hindustani; and Mr W C Fasson, Hindustani.

The following Officers have passed partially, and are still liable to examination in the remaining subjects mentioned opposite their names.:—

Civil Officers.

Mr E G Colvin, now passed in Law and Bengali, still liable to examination in Accounts and Hindustani.

Mr D Sunder, now passed in Accounts, still liable to examination in Law, Bengali, and Hindustani at option.

Baboo Khettermohun Mittra, now passed in Law, Bengali, and Accounts, still liable to examination in Hindustani at option.

Mr H P Todd-Naylor, now passed in Bengali, still liable to examination in Law and Hindustani.

Baboo Chandidas Ghose, now passed in Law, Bengali, and Accounts, still liable to examination in Hindustani at option.

Baboo Kaliprosonno Chowdhry, now passed in Bengali, still liable to examination in Law, Accounts, and Hindustani at option.

Mr A W Stark, now passed in Accounts, still liable to examination in Law, and Hindustani at option.

Mr F E Pilfard, now passed in Accounts, still liable to examination in Law, Bengali, and Hindustani at option by the higher standard, and Bengali by the lower standard.

Baboo Kasturi Lal, now passed in Bengali, still liable to examination in Law and Accounts.

Mr W H Mackenzie, now passed in Law and Accounts, still liable to examination in Hindustani, and Bengali at option.

Mr F C Gates, now passed in Bengali and Accounts, still liable to examination in Law and Hindustani.

Police Officers.

Mr C S Murray, now passed in Law, still liable to examination in Bengali.

Mr F A Fullerton, now passed in Law, and Hindustani, still liable to examination in Bengali.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A Head Master for the H. C. Free E. School, Chakdighi, M. A.'s need only apply. Apply with copies of testimonials by letter only to Babu L. M. S. Roy, 44, Park Street.

WANTED for the Cooch Behar State Railway an Overseer on a salary of Rupees 60 per month. Preference will be given to him who has served in the Railway Department.

GOBIND CHUNDER ROY,
Superintendent of Works P. W. Department,
Cooch Behar State.

হীরাপ্রভা।

(সচিত্র—রহস্য-মূলক নীতিগর্ভ নবন্যাস।)

তিনখানি উৎকৃষ্ট চিত্রসহ চারিখণ্ড বা ২৪০ পৃষ্ঠা প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। অন্যূন ৭০০ পৃষ্ঠায় দ্বাদশ খণ্ডে এক বৎসরে সম্পূর্ণ হইবে। মূল্য সমগ্র গ্রন্থের মাশুলসহ ৩।৵০ আনা

"বঙ্কিমবাবু যে ধরণে উপন্যাস লিখিয়াছেন, হীরাপ্রভায় তাহার ছায়া অবলম্বিত হইয়াছে। ইহা আপাততঃ যে ধরণে লেখা হইতেছে, তাহা মনোহর।"—সোমপ্রকাশ।

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FORM E.

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Any person, desiring to appeal against the said measurements and valuations or assessments, must within fifteen days from this date, deliver at the Office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under Clause *a* or *b* of Section 114 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876.

The Commissioners will proceed to hear the appeals under Clause *a* of Sections 114, on 29th December 1883.

But no such appeal will be heard by the Commissioners unless the provisions of Section 115 of the said Act have previously been complied with, and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the Assessment Books, as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent or either of them.

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An examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Classes will be held at this College on Wednesday and Thursday, the 30th and 31st January. The subjects for examination are—

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G. BELLETT,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 251 of 1880 (wherein Janokeynauth Roy is Plaintiff and Sreemntty Khettermoney Dassee and Nilmadhub Bose are defendants) and dated the 12th August 1880 by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale-room at the Court house on Saturday the 22nd day of December next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the undermentioned immoveable properties.

Lot No. 7.—All that upper-roomed brick built messuage tenement or dwelling house No. 75, Beadon Street (formerly No. 77, Nyanchund Dutt's Street) Simlah in the Town of Calcutta together with the piece or parcel of land there-unto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation three biggahs eleven chittacks be the same a little more or less and which premises are butted and bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the tenanted land of Sumbhoo Chunder Bannerjee formerly, belonging to Nilmoney Mitter deceased, on the South partly by the public road called Nyan Chund Dutt's Street partly by the house and premises of Sumbhoo Chunder Dutt formerly belonging to Rotton Chunder Dutt partly by the land and tank belonging to the estate of Promothonauth Dey and Aushootoss Dey and partly by the dwelling house of Hullodhur Bysack formerly belonging to Gunganarain Bysack, on the East partly by the house and premises belonging to the said estate of Promothonauth Dey and Aushootoss Dey and partly by the tenanted land of Sumbhoo Chunder Bannerjea formerly belonging to Nilmoney Mitter and on the West partly by the dwelling house and premises of Sreenauth Bose and Gopaul Chunder Bose formerly belonging to Madhub Chunder Bose partly by the house and premises of Birressur Dutt and partly by the dwelling house and premises of Bholanauth Bannerjee formerly belonging to Ramnidhee Bannerjee.

Lot No. 8.—All that piece or parcel of land containing about two Cattahs situate in Beadon Street in Calcutta and now—forming a part of the said house and premises No. 75 Beadon Street and lying to the south of the southern wall of the said house and separating the same from Beadon Street and which piece of land was purchased from the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta.

The condition of sale and abstract of title may be seen in the office of the Registrar of High Court in its Original Jurisdiction and also in the office of Babu Aushootoss Dhur Attorney for the plaintiff at No. 2 Hasting's Street in the Town of Calcutta on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

AUSHOOTOSS DHUR.
Plaintiff's Atty. Calcutta,
High Court, Original Side.
28th November 1883.

(Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS.
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NOTIFICATION.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 2 of 1876, wherein Henry Alfred Coggan Fernand-Francios Chrestien and Frederick Francios Emile Chrestien all of 74 Dhurrumtolla in Calcutta contract on behalf of themselves and all other the creditors of Nicholas Peter Pogose of Dacca, Zemindar deceased are Plaintiffs and Peter Nicholas Pogose administrator adlitem of the said Nicholas Peter Pogose deceased and the Official Trustee of Bengal are Defendants, the creditors of the said Nicholas Peter Pogose deceased who died at Dacca aforesaid on or about the 8th day of October 1876 are on or before the 19th day of January 1884 to send to the office of the Registrar on its Original Side their names addresses and descriptions the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities of any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the Honourable Mr. Justice Norris in the Court House on the 2nd day of February 1884 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 19th day of November 1883.

Geo. B. MCNAIR, Plaintiff's Attorney. } R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

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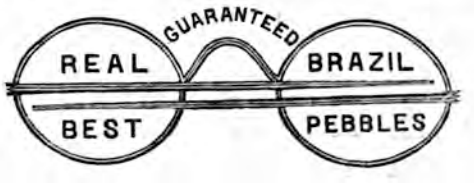

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